The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Mr. Harry S. Jenkins, a well known river clerk, formerly of St. Louis, died in New Orleans on Sunday after a short illness.

—The remains of Col. S. S. Fisher and son, who were drowned in the Susquehanna river last Friday, will arrive in Cincinnati to-day.

—E. A. Hoyt, of New York, has been appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners to fill one of the existing vacancies.

—A boy named Andrew Jackson, ten years of age, living in Columbus, Ohio, while at play last evening fell over a large stone and dislocated his neck, killing him instantly.

—The extreme dry, hot weather of the past ten days has injured the crops all over the State of Arkansas to such an extent that not more than one-fourth of a crop is now expected to be raised.

—B. H. Johnson and his wife were murdered on Monday morning at North Lexington, Ky., by Alonzo Johnson, a cousin of the murdered man. A brother of Mrs. Johnson, named Lindsey, is also implicated.

—A very heavy thunder storm passed over Minnesota on Sunday night, accompanied by a high wind. During the storm C. F. Foster, a son of Dr. Thomas Foster, of the Indian Bureau at Washington, was drowned near Duluth.

—The Arkansas Republican State Centra Committee has called a State Convention for the 15th of September. The committee ignore the present Constitutional Convention, taking the position that it was called without authority.

—A fire originating in Taylor & Mondthrop's lumber mill at Barks, Mich., yesterday, destroyed the building, together with about a million feet of lumber, several small dwellings and a rail manufactory, with its contents. The total loss is $50,000.

—At the recent election in the Chocktaw and Chickasaw Nations, Indian Territory, Coleman Cole was elected Governor of the Chocktaws and Frank Overton Governor of the Chickasaws. This is a triumph of the progressive principles.

—The People's County Convention reassembled in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday, and elected six delegates from each ward of the city, and three from the townships of the county, to the People's State Convention to be held at Jefferson City on September 24.

—The Attorney General of Arkansas has decreed that it is the duty of the State Treasurer to recognize the Convention ordinance directing him to pay the sinking and school funds to run the State Government with, and pay the ordinary expenses of the Convention.

—The Illinois Straight Democratic State Central Committee have issued a circular setting forth the principles upon which their call is based, and asking the Old Line Democrats to send full delegations. The Convention will be held at Springfield on the 25th inst.

—Seth Cole and R. Bye, the postal clerks in the Omaha postoffice who preferred the charges of corruption against Postmaster Yost and special agent Furray, have been dismissed from the service, and it is understood that the investigation made by special agent Hawley has cleared Messrs. Yost and Furray of all charges.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes reports from correspondents in fifty counties of Kentucky, representing 75 per cent. of the crop of the entire State, which indicate an unparalleled failure of the tobacco crep. The aggregate estimate deduced is that the crop of 1874 will be only 13 per cent. of the yield of the previous year under the most favorable future conditions.

—The following telegram was received by Gen. Ord yesterday from F. Fetterman, Wy.: "A Cheyenne half breed from Powder river reports that at a council of Cheyennes and Arapahoes it was decided to recall all hostile parties from the vicinity of the railroad and return to the agency; that about 200 lodges of Cheyennes passed thirty-five miles north of the post on Friday, *en route* to the agency; that they were very hungry and eating their horses. I send you this rumor for what it is worth."

STATE BREVITIES.

A boy named Franklin Fricker, aged 16, was knocked down and pawed to death by a vicious horse, he was unhitching at Coopersburg, Lehigh county.

Mr. John Jones, of Williamsport, has sold 6,000 acres of timber land in Tioga county, to Wm. Smith, of Oswelo, for $365,000, one half cash, the balances in 30 and 90 days.

Michael Zahm, Esq., of Lancaster, who is now eighty-six years of age, and who for the past half century has been the crier of the courts of that county, is lying at the point of death from paralysis.

The other day Daniel Miller, Arthur M'Cafferty and John Laudenberger were arraigned before Mayor Boas, charged with the larceny of three bags of bones from the Harrisburg Fertilizer establishment. What is there that a thief will not steal?

A base ball player in Luzerne county, on Monday, had one of his legs broken and received internal injuries by coming in collision with the third baseman while in the act of running for the third base. And yet the game is considered as healthy amusement.

Mr. Abraham Schwenck, of Snyder county, is showing his neighbors an egg laid by a hen owned by him, which measures, in circumference, 8¾ inches one way, 7 the other, and weighs 4½ ounces. Twelve of such eggs are supposed to make a dozen.

The Eighth Division, comprising the troops of the National Guards for Fayette, Washington, Greene, Westmoreland and Somerset counties, Major General Thomas F. Gallagher, commanding, will go into camp about the middle of September, on the line of the Southwest Pa. R. R., near Mt. Pleasant.

A young man named Andrew G. Gross, about eighteen years old, met with a fatal accident a few days since in Clearfield county. He, with several others, was engaged in "breaking a log landing" near Swartz's mill, on the Moshannon, when a number of logs suddenly started and rolled over him, crushing him in such an extent that he died on the following day.

The Mauch Chunk *Democrat* gives a lengthy account in its issue of a visit to a cave near Summit Hill, where the low temperature perpetually exists, and where that trickle down to the earth's surface above, and lines the roof, floor and sides with constantly renewing layers of ice very thick, and clear as the most brilliant crystal. The cave is two hundred feet long, seventy-five feet wide, and the roof is thirty feet above the floor.

On Monday, the 3d inst., a man named David Leech, formerly a resident of Westmoreland county, was drowned at Wingard's mill, near Lutherburg, Clearfield county. He was engaged in putting up a shingle machine, and having completed his work, went out into the dam to select a log on which to try the machine, and from some cause fell between the logs, and finding unable to recover his footing, was drowned no person being near to assist him. His body was recovered shortly afterward. He was about twenty seven years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

How the "scalp business" was managed in Bedford county a few years ago, the following veracious yarn, told by the Bedford *Gazette*, will explain: "And this is the way the ingenious scalpers' plied their vocation: A red fox was caught, no matter how, his skin was carefully taken off and artistically cut into pieces. These pieces were soaked, after which they were stretched on round sticks and placed in the oven to dry. When dry they resemble ears, which were taken to the unsuspecting Justice of the Peace, who gave an order on the county treasurer. One skin carefully cut made many ears, and lasted a small family a long time.

One day last week, the wife of George Fagley, of Paint township, Clarion county, attempted the feat of filling a lamp with oil while burning, and succeeded about as well as a majority do under like circumstances. The oil caught fire and followed the stream into the can, which exploded, throwing the burning flames all over Mrs. Fagley and her little daughter, aged five years, who was with her. The screams of the little child and her mother attracted the attention of Mr. Fagley, who was near the house and ran in to their assistance. When he reached them their clothes were all in flames, and it was almost impossible for him to do anything, but he went to work at the risk of his life, and by burning his hands considerably he succeeded in putting out the flames, but the little girl had inhaled the fire, from which effect she died before daylight. The mother still lies in a very critical condition.

AFRICAN FASHION.

Cremation by Quicklime.

In certain portions of Northern Africa the inhabitants have long practiced cremation by burning the corpse in quicklime. All accounts go to show that the operation is speedy and most complete. On Thursday Wm. McCaughan was on the rampage, and exhibited his carnivorous appetite by biting George Farrow's nose nearly off. Later in the day he became involved in a difficulty with Nancy McCaughan (his wife) and nearly cremated her after the African fashion. He threw a bucket of water over her, and she ran into the coal-house which was full of lime, and there fell on the lime. She was shortly after taken from her terrible position by some one who was attracted by her cries. Officer Cornish had her in custody at one of the hotels in the evening and stated that when he washed her face the blood came out of it with the lime, and that she was the worst looking spectacle he had ever seen. He had some ladies take charge of her and wash and re-dress her.—*Elizabeth Black Diamond.*

FIRST EDITION.

CHATAUQUA.

The National Sunday School Assembly.

The Crowd Increased—A New York Sensation — Talmage in the Camp—His Appearance on the Platform—The General Impression Concerning Him — Notes on Various Topics.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FAIR POINT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 12, 1874.

A Crowd.

This was a great day for the crowd, and Talmage was the attractive power. The steamers were over-crowded, and sail boats, yachts, and all manner of craft small and large were pressed into the service, and then others came in wagons from the surrounding farm country. The scene at noon was suggestive of a religious picnic on a grand scale. There were innumerable excursion parties, and as the most of them brought their own provender, they scattered in groups among the trees on the outside of the circle and seemed to thoroughly enjoy their picnicing. There were about three thousand tickets sold at the gate, and that would give, including the residents on the ground, about six thousand people, and as they moved about the camp or scattered among the trees, a laughing, chattering, pleased and interested throng, they walked the cobwebs of the forest, and combined to form a scene of some brilliancy.

Wednesday's Services.

After the sectional meetings the day opened with a lecture by Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven on "Dynamics of the Sunday-school," in which the learned divine elaborated the importance and vast scope of the Sunday-school, and held that if the teaching in it was of the character required to make the institution the success that it ought to be, it would really give more real instruction than the public day school. The doctor, it will be seen, is among the "advanced thinkers" relative to the Sunday-school work, and he developed his argument in a convincing way.

Following came a very fine address from Rev. H. W. Warren, D. D., of Brooklyn, on "The helps of science in teaching." The speaker was of the opinion that scientific truth was an important requisite for the rough understanding and elucidation of the Word. He scouted the idea that science was too abstruse to be brought within the comprehension of the child, but contended that if the Sunday-school teacher really understood a scientific truth he would find it among the simplest and most effective of illustration. For instance, he took up the passage "The Word was light." Commonly the application of that was that Christ was the light of the world, because he scattered moral darkness.

It had a far wider meaning than that. He analyzed light, and showed its necessity for men, its penetrating power, its healthful influences, its omnipresence, how growth of vegetation, fruit, &c., depend upon it, &c., and said that a teacher who knew all this scientific truth, not only really appreciated the passage quoted, but could teach it with greater vigor and interest. The lecture was full of such suggestive illustrations.

Talmage.

In the afternoon, Talmage was on all tongues, and expectation was high. Some people in their anxiety to secure good seats, crowded into the auditorium as early as one o'clock, and by two o'clock, between five and six thousand people had gathered in front of the grand stand, and it looked like a solid mass of humanity, for all the aisles were filled, as well as the seats. Every body was compelled to sit; however, umbrellas and parasols were imperatively ordered down, and thus those in the rear had an opportunity to see as well as hear. The day was excessively hot—just about as hot a day as I was ever participating with in Pittsburgh.

Talmage appeared on the platform at two o'clock precisely with Dr. Vincent, and was greeted with a round of hand clapping. He conducted the services himself. The pulpit stand had been removed and the front of the platform had been thus left clear. He opened out with reading the hymn commencing

"A charge to keep I have,
A God to glorify,"

and at the close, threw in an exhortation for all to sing with full hearts.

The Scripture lesson was the parable of the Prodigal Son, which was plentifully interspersed with comments,—some of them pointed and sharp. Prayer followed, in which the divine gesticulated, and occasionally rolled his eyes in a way suggestive of an idea to be sent there to the crowd, and not the Creator, was the object in view. Then another hymn was sung, and a text announced from 1 Peter, 2 chapter, 1st verse, and the famous preacher began what, contrary to general expectation, proved to be a plain gospel sermon. The religious tyrotechnics, that the crowd evidently had expected, were wanting. He referred to the wonderful love which God had for man, and dwelt upon its manifestation in giving up his son to die to redeem the world. He spoke of the divinity and humanity combined in the son, and said the experiences of converted men and women were to them the best proofs of the possibility of this dual nature. Faith was explained—that faith which took hold of and accepted Christ in their heart,—as distinct from that which only intellectually received him. The last half of the discourse was an earnest exhortation for the believer to come to the cross before the day of mercy had been passed.

Some of the illustrations read were very felicitous. In one the speaker described himself as looking at Christ sleeping in the boat in the tempest, and saying "*Peace Homo.*" Then coming to the prow and hearing Him speak to the winds and hush them, and to the waves until they crouched like whipped spaniels at his feet. He was fain to cry out "*Deus Deus.*" Another effective illustration was made by marking out an imaginary line on the stage, and representing that as the line which mailed a man's eternal destiny, and then showing how men sometimes thoughtlessly came to the line and crossed over. The sermon, as a whole, however, was not what the audience anticipated, and there was no enthusiasm manifested. The thoughts were not new, and the language was rather tame. The illustrations were generally noticeable for their crudeness and lack of finish, which, however, in some instances made them perhaps more effective. In action, the speaker displayed no grace of motion, his gesticulations being on the "pump-handle," or jet-me-out-or-I'll-burst style. He has a very strong voice that seldom gets hoarse, and has an eye that when he talks lights up like a live coal. His impression as a man thoroughly in earnest, and that I think is the secret of his fame. About his matter and elocution, his irregularities and distortion of language, his generally superficial thought, and his "stagy" style, there arises the impression that at heart he is sincere, and is really intent on bringing men to the fountain of all good. That I think explains his success.

After Talmage, who left the ground as soon as the services were over, the people were not interested in musings, and the crowd broke down until seven o'clock, when Ralph Wells, the famous Superintendent, talked for about an hour on the Sunday school work in general, giving illustrations from his own experience of the best methods he had found. Following came a panorama of the Holy Land, with an explanatory lecture by Rev. Dr. Perrine, which concluded the services.

Conductors' Meetings.

One of the most interesting features of the assembly is the "Conductors' meetings," which is held for half an hour each morning, sandwiched in between the public worship and sectional meetings." It is held in the tabernacle; none but Superintendents are invited, and the discussions are all relative to the specific work of the Sunday School. Dr. Vincent generously takes charge of it, and the best teachers assist. This morning, for instance, there were Vincent, Wells and Crofts. The topic was Normal Classes, and each had something to tell from his own experience. Every department of the school work in which the Superintendent is engaged, is discussed. I wish every Superintendent in Pittsburgh could be on hand at these meetings. I know some of the schools there would be revolutionized.

The Museum.

There is a museum here, where everything in the line of Sunday School machinery is exhibited, books, pictures, maps, blackboards, cards, &c. It is only open after public services and is thronged daily.

Palestine.

I have been to the Holy Land. You think I ought to go there. A streak of humility makes me acknowledge the corn. I found it an interesting land. A Turk in costume, and well acclimated with the land and the people, is the guide of the party who was near the house and ran in to their assistance. When he reached them their clothes were all in flames, and it was almost impossible for him to do anything, but he went to work at the risk of his life, and by burning his hands considerably he succeeded in putting out the flames, but the little girl had inhaled the fire, from which effect she died before daylight. The mother still lies in a very critical condition.

THE SUMMER EXCURSIONIST.

Those Who Trip to the Seashore and those Who Don't—Elaborate Excursions and Cheap Country Jaunts—A Few Timely Suggestions for Those with Emaciated Pocket Books—Home Routes and Their Advantages.

It is an unpleasant confession, but the fact is, the purse of the average citizen is not so bulged out with greenbacks this Summer as in former ones, and the result is Summer excursions of the more expensive kind have decreased in the same proportion. Nevertheless, reduced rates at some of the seaside resorts have encouraged many to once again enjoy the exhileration of a dip in old ocean, who would, had not some such extraordinary inducement offered, stayed at home or joined the throng which rested and recuperated content with a fly into the country, where bills are the very pink of perfection as regards moderation, and health found waiting in every rustic nook the gratuitous plucking of those who wish to gain it.

To this class of enforced retrenching, these are halcyon days, when the rusticating "cit" gives up everything to the enjoyment of the hour, forgetful alike whether business keeps, the world moves, or whether he has any political opinions or not, he does ferocious potsenin feats among the spurs of the Alleghenies, wades over boot top for trout (which infrequently he captures) and fatigues himself into a ravenous appetite on the picturesque banks of the Conemaugh—regardless for the nonce of principles, platforms or parties. What is local politics to him? What even the Beecher-Tilton garbage? Water works extravagance? Not while he can lie on his back in the grass, his pipe glowing like the sunset, and his cheeks with the bronze of an Oilagalla Sioux on the warpath, while he, dreaming his old dreams of youth and love, goes to sleep with the last rays of the day playing on his lazy frame, and the Colorado beetle crawling up the blades of grass to take an observation before venturing down his neck, in vain quest of hypothetical "murphies." Not while the air is so fresh, and scented with the odors of the woods; not while the skin is peeling off his nose and ears, and he's as happy as a lark; not while the girls are so pretty, and there are or are going to be some beautiful moonlight nights, especially cut out for promenade pleasurest and excessive flirtations. No indeed! It will be time enough when the tomtom every day affairs of life when he returns to the city, brown as a berry, and with a stomach that repudiates the slightest intimation of dyspepsia; then business and politics may resume their old time sway, and the whirling of time fetches around another vacation.

It is sad though to contemplate the cold-blooded fact, that we stay-at-homes (ogoumen—Lexicon) are impecunious and numerous too far gone financially to even indulge in a fly to Bedford, or the Connequenessing, or Cheat river. A thorough perusal of the Pennsylvania Railway Company's elaborate route-book is to some extent an embrocation for the harmless generated by continuous residence in the city, but it must be acknowledged it isn't as satisfactory as a real excursion. When one reads the following from its pages, and considers how cheap the trip may be made, the tenderest feelings are aroused, wherewithal, leans just a little bit to expressions of regret rather more energetic than pious.

Cape May, N. J.

"This very popular seaside resort is on the extreme southern point of New Jersey. * * * Its beach is about five miles long, exceedingly firm and solid, and offers every facility for the enjoyment of sea bathing, * * * affording the simplest opportunity for inhaling the sea air, as well as enjoying an uninterrupted view of the ocean, forever changing yet always the same. * * * Through rates (return), $18 95."

The lack of $18 95, and four or five times that sum for incidentals and repairs is what raps the worthy poor stay-at-homes. Yet that is not by the cheapest routes offered, and the fellow that cannot muster the requisite stamps for it may as well give up all hopes of seashore festivities. There are, however, a few excursions nearer home, which are within the reach of every body not excepting even freshly turned out bankrupts, coalboat clerks, bricklayers' assistants, and mud clerks. A few are appended here for the information of all whom they may concern.

Excursion No. 1.

From Pittsburgh to Sharpsburg, stopping at Lawrenceville, Cemetery gate, and Sharpsburg bridge, including a pedestrian tour over the latter, returning over the same route, which is replete with beautiful scenes of oil refineries, and the elegant perfume thereof (for which no extra charge is made), arriving at the point of departure, right side up, with care. Through rates, 25 cents.

Excursion No. 2

From Pittsburgh to the Allegheny parks and return. This is one of the cheapest Summer jaunts offered. Excursionists leave the foot of Sixth street at any hour of the day or night, crossing the beautiful Sixth street bridge, the new suspension bridge constructed for the purpose. A short and delightful ramble brings them to the parks, through which they are permitted to meander without extra charge. The view is lovely and guides are unnecessary. A vigorous pedestrian effort takes the sight seer to the slightly excavated apex of Hogback Hill, on which the Soldiers' Monument rears its massive front (not to mention sides and rear). This is almost as enjoyable as scaling Vesuvius, and the "grander" may be looked down (upon) simply by fixing one's eyes on any of the numerous corner gin mills in the First Ward. Through rates, 25 cents. N B. If the excursionist is smart, he can make this trip every Sunday cheaper than the sum named. It only requires a development of "cheek" sufficient in passing the toll house to impose the belief that you pay by the year.

Excursion No. 3

From Pittsburgh to Claremont, by way of Diamond Alley, Allegheny, Sharpsburg, and the poor house, is an excursion highly recommended to many who have not yet taken it it. The trip presents a novelty, though not so high toned as some of the others on the list. While it frequently recuperates the physical and moral make-up of the traveller, it also exercises a wholesome influence on the moral condition of the city at large. Those who go to Claremont cheaply and easily should take the municipal car leaving at Central Station. Once in it the attendants will relieve you of all care as to checking baggage, transfer, etc., at the West Penn depot. Claremont is famous for the salubrity of its climate, the extreme low cost of boarding, and the regular, health-provoking exercise indulged in by visitors. Through rates, 90.

Excursion No. 4.

Pittsburgh to Sawmill Run by way of Allegheny Parks and Manchester. This presents one of the finest excursions on the list. The tourist takes the Koontz Dry Line at Sixth street, and enjoys the passage of the Allegheny river, the varied scenery of Manchester, the amusing antics of the express wagon drivers at the depot, and the bearing of the loungers around the city building in Dismond square, with occasionally (though not in all cases guaranteed) the exhilarating effect of a stray brick or two through the parks. Or the same point may be reached by getting on a Pleasant Valley car at the Smithfield street turn-table, and changing at the Allegheny Diamond, close connection being made there with the "Dry Line." This route offers greater variety than the other, owing to the opportunities afforded passengers to help lift the cars on the track. From Manchester "day boat" the tourist has to walk to Sawmill Run. The pedestrian tour may be taken up the run, and many of the beauties of nature and other arts examined. Returning, either the P. & S. H. R. stage, an accommodating hose, consisting of a commodious 'bus slightly afflicted with decrepitude, may be taken, or an extended voyage by the steamer Dussewago, on which a marine view, surpassed by no others of the Company's steamer, may be feasted on with the naked eye. Boat lands at the foot of Liberty street. Through rates, 16 cents.

Excursion No. 5.

To Sake's Run and return, is the shortest offered but is also one of the cheapest. Sake's Run is noted more for the part it has played in the history of the city as the meeting place of Councils, than from any natural advantages of glades and glens, of groves and grassy slopes. This tour is entirely pedestrian. Through rates, 60 cents.

Excursion No. 6.

To Mount Washington and return. The ascent is made by inclined plane cars at moderate rates; the descent can be made by the tourist placing himself on his buskers on the brisk and sliding, or improvising a shingle sled toward the same end. Doctor's bills are not included in this programme. Through rates, 8 cents.

Excursion No. 7.

To McKee's Rocks and Brunot's Island. Those desiring to inhale the fresh balmy breeze of the Ohio should indulge in this trip. The passage is entirely by water, and by good management need cost but a mere trifle. A good dry decked slab or a well caiked grub plank, rigged with a block for a seat, and a stick for steering may be procured surreptitiously at the Allegheny wharf. Proper guidance and the current will do the rest. Those whose finances and legs admit of the extravagance can walk up, taking a glass of beer at Limerick, and "cheating" the ferryman across the bridge. Under these circumstances we quote through rates, 5 cents.

You puts down your currency and takes your choice.

WIDOWS.

A Naked Bride.

At the Centennial celebration at New Fane Vt., the address was delivered by Judge C. K Field, the well known anecdotist, and among the stories told by him is the following, as given in the Montpelier *Argus:*

By a strange perversion of legal principle it was supposed by our ancestors that whoever married a widow who was administratrix upon the estate of her deceased husband, represented insolvent, and should thereby possess himself of any property or thing purchased by the deceased husband, would become an executor *de son tort*, and would thereby make himself liable to pay over for the goods of his predecessor. Major Moses Joy became enamored of Mrs. Hannah Ward, widow of William Ward, who died in 1788, leaving an insolvent estate, of which Mrs. Ward was administratrix. To avoid the unpleasant penalties of the law, on the morning of her marriage with Major Joy Mrs. Ward placed herself in a closet with a tire-woman, who stripped her of all her clothing, and when in a perfectly naked state she thrust her fair, round arm through a diamond hole in the door of the closet, and the gallant Major clasped the hand of the buxom widow and was married in due form by the Jollest parson in Vermont. At the close of the ceremony the tire-woman dressed the bride in a complete wardrobe which the Major had provided and caused to be deposited in the closet at the commencement of the ceremony. She came out elegantly dressed in silk, satin, and lace, and there was kissing all around.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

A Bonapartist Elected to the French Assembly.

Republican Spain.

Recognized by England, France and Austria.

Destructive Bush Fires in Canada.

FRANCE.

Movements of President MacMahon.

PARIS, August 17.—President MacMahon has arrived at Lomans, and was enthusiastlically received to-day. He will visit the barracks and work shops, attend a banquet and review the troops. From Lomans he will proceed to Laval, the capital of the Department of Mayenne.

President MacMahon arrived at Laval this evening. The city is decorated with flags, and to-night there is a general illumination. The President will hold a reunion to morrow.

Bancroft Davis.

the newly appointed Minister of the United States to Germany, arrived in Paris on Saturday, and will leave for Berlin next Thursday.

Election for the Assembly.

PARIS, August 17.—Complete returns from the department of Calvados gives Delaunay, Bonapartist, 49,704 votes, and Aubert, Republican, 27,272.

The *Journal des Debats* regards the election in Calvados as ominous of danger, and warns the country against the threatening attitude of the Bonapartists.

Le Temps says while the Monarchial parties are disappearing, the Bonapartists are again coming to the front.

Accident to Victor Hugo.

LONDON August 18.—A special dispatch from Paris reports an alarming accident to Victor Hugo. While walking in Passy, Hugo was struck on the head with violence by a pole which projected from a passing cart. He fell insensible on the sidewalk, but afterwards recovered sufficiently to walk to his hotel. Although the shock was severe to a man of his age, it is hoped that the consequences will not be serious.

Ex-President Thiers

has returned to Paris, with his health completely restored.

The Escape of Bazaine.

Colonel Villette, the aid-de-camp of Marshal Bazaine, was examined yesterday. He denies all complicity in the escape. The rope story gains credence. Several experiments have been made, and prove that the descent which Bazaine is reported to have made from the terrace is not difficult.

CANADA.

Bush Fires.

INVERNAR, August 17.—The bush is on fire near this place. A large amount of property has already been destroyed.

OTTAWA, August 17.—The bush fires about here are becoming very alarming. The village of Aylmer is threatened with destruction, and all the male population are fighting the fire. There is a large fire in the woods four miles above this city. Eagles and nets were sent up from here to render assistance. The atmosphere is filled with smoke, and the wind is blowing hard.

OTTAWA, August 17.—The destructive fires are a repetition of the devastating fires of 1870. The most disastrous scene is in the direction of Aymer, where the fire is three miles in length and making rapid progress towards Duchene. One of the Ottawa engines and fire brigade was sent to fight the flames near Skeads' Mills. Citizens are hard at work fighting the element. Business operations are suspended this afternoon, and the city is enveloped in a cloud of smoke and ashes. Many are packing up their valuables preparatory to fleeing.

ORRILLIA, ONT., August 17.—Extensive bush fires have been raging in the Tenth and Eleventh Concessions north of Orillia. The flames are spreading so rapidly that great fears are entertained by settlers.

SPAIN.

Recognizing the Republic.

VIENNA, August 17.—The *New Free Press* says it has reliable information that the Pope will soon recognize Marshal Serrano as President of Spain.

LONDON, August 17.—The recognition of the Spanish Republic by England, France and Austria is officially promulgated.

BY MAIL.

Church Troubles in Paris.

NEW YORK, August 17.—A Paris correspondent says that the Archbishop of Paris has given rise to another diplomatic difficulty, owing to the pastoral letter which was read to a few faithful in the Cathedral and posted on the wall for a short time. No journal dared publish it. Some idea of its tenor may be formed from these facts: First, it was written immediately after Mr. Gilbert's return from Rome, where he had several interviews with the Pope; second, Marshal De MacMahon went directly to De Migna's house and made an apology for the letter, saying that a note on the subject would appear in the *Journal Officiel* next morning. Reference to the pastoral letter is made as containing things offensive to Italy and to Victor Emanuel.

Italy Becoming Bankrupt.

A European letter says Italy seems to become more hopelessly bankrupt. The people are sincerely loyal to their King. The Ministers are almost pendantically attached to the English theory of parliamentary government. The State asks nothing better than to leave the Church alone, but they have no bread and no specie, and they have floods, malaria, bandits and paper money.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1874.

Postmasters Appointed.

The President has appointed the following postmasters: Henry M. Magee, at Cynthiana, Kentucky; G. G. Lawrence, Kansas; Geo. Rider, Carthage, Mo.; John Gibson, Carrollton, Mo.; James W. March, Holden, Mo.; Samuel Fordsham, Savannah, Mo.; Benj. F. Wright, Charles City, Iowa; Nathaniel C. Saylon, Chatsworth, Illinois; James M. Dickerson, Boscobel, Wis.; Alex. W. De Long, Huntingdon, Ind.; Mrs. Taylor, Redmond, Ky.; Alex. M. Campbell, Salina, Kansas; Cyrus Bird, Lincoln, Neb.; J. K. Steffee, Georgetown, Kentucky.

Currency Contraction.

Up to this date the amount of circulation withdrawn by national banks by the deposit of legal tenders is greater than the amount issued since the passage of the new law by about one million dollars, thus working a contraction of the currency to that extent. A majority of the banks thus withdrawing their circulation are located in the South and West.

FAIR POINT.

Sunday-School Assembly.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., August 17.—The exercises of the Sunday School Assembly yesterday were as follows: At 8 A. M. Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of Newark, acted as Superintendent. Rev. Dr. Marling, of Toronto, was pastor, and Mr. Knox, of Elmira, taught the primary class. Bishop Peck and Dr. Eddy, of New York, and Dr. Sindy, of Evanston, Ill., preached in the morning, afternoon and evening.

At a meeting held at 4 o'clock, Bishop Simpson presiding, Rev. Mr. Hard, who is about to go to India, and Rev. Mr. Mossmore, returning to the missionary field, made addresses. The gates were closed all day and it was very a quiet Sabbath.

Bishop Peck lectured this morning on the importance of children attending public worship. The finding of the pin was near to the point indicated by the young man may go a long way towards solving the mystery.—*Coldwater (Mich.) Republican.*

Graveyard Disclosures.

The McKeesport *Paragon* says: "We had thought that at least by this time the dead had all been removed from the old graveyard, and that the sickening details of the barbarous manner in which they had been removed were things of the past, but such, alas, is not the case, while passing that way on yesterday morning, we discovered a human head protruding from a mass of dirt, while in several places were to be seen bones of various parts of bodies sticking out from the hillside, and bleaching in the sun. Besides this, in all directions could be seen the ends of coffins, while from one coffin hung out the fringe of a woman's dress, and all this, too, not one hundred yards from the house of a minister of the Gospel and within the sound of the hammer of the workmen engaged in the erection of a new church. Why is not the work of removing these dead completed? A certain party has been paid for the work, why do not the authorities compel him to do it right? These are pertinent questions, and our authorities would do well to have the matter attended to."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1874.

Dispute at a Parochial School Dedication.

At the dedication of St. Anthony's parochial school yesterday the harmony was marred by a dispute between the Italian society of the church and Father James. The society desired to carry the Italian flag in the procession, but the Father insisted that they should march under the Pontifical flag. Extreme feeling was displayed by some of the members, and rather than surrender the emblem of unity of Italy, the society dispersed. The other nationalities, Ireland, America, Belgium, &c., were represented by their respective flags.

Horrors of the Coolie Trade.

A pitiful story of the horrors of the Chinese coolie trade is told to day by an educated Chinaman, a Mandarin of the third class, now in exile on this account. It appears that the condition of the Chinese laborers in Cuba is much worse than that of the negro slaves. The poor Chinaman is held for a limited period; and, as his owner has paid a good price for his term of bondage, he must get all he can before coolie freedom comes. Death so often intervenes before the end of his term of service that it is estimated that only one in twenty live to return to China. The writer thinks there can be no hope for the Chinese people until there is a change in the ruling race.

Silk Manufacture in the United States.

The annual report of the Silk Manufacturing Association for the fiscal year gives the following statistics: Number of firms manufacturing silk, 156; operators employed, 10,051. The quantity of raw silk manufactured during the past year was only two thirds that of the previous year. There has been a shrinkage of 25 to 35 per cent. in the quantity of raw silk produced. The amount of capital employed in silk manufacture in the United States is nearly sixteen million dollars.

CHICAGO.

The Governor-General of Canada at the Board of Trade Rooms.

CHICAGO, August 17.—During his visit to the Board of Trade to-day, Lord Dufferin, on an invitation of President Howe, made a speech, in which he said he considered his reception as striking proof of the friendly feeling existing between the United States and Canada. It would not become him as Governor-General of Canada, and simply a legislator of the Crown, to express his sentiments on any political question, but he could say that the Government of Great Britain and that of Canada desired to pursue those policies that would tend to increase and develop the personal relations that now bind these powers to the United States. His Government did not imagine that in any agreement or treaty a one-sided bargain was desirable or possible, and he believed our people were actuated by the same honorable sentiment in regard to Canada. It would ever be his most earnest wish to endeavor to promote the joint interests of the United States and Canada, and bring the countries into closer relations. His remarks were frequently interrupted by cheers on the part of the members of the Board.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Remarkable Case in Chicago—One of Dr. Hammond's Theories Disproved.

CHICAGO, August 17.—A remarkable case of death by hydrophobia occurred here on Saturday. The last week in June a small terrier dog, owned by Jno. Sollitt, who lives on Western avenue, suddenly became lazy and irritable, and one day as Mr. Sollitt's little daughter Louisa, aged four years, put him in his crib he bit her on the cheek, drawing blood. The dog was soon after killed on account of his temper. The wound caused no alarm and soon healed, but the child, Louisa, was seized with sickness, which gradually increased until Saturday. Her face grew livid, her breathing became very irregular, she frothed at the mouth, gasped continually, and with her body writhing in convulsions, died. The case is deemed remarkable because it disproves the theory of Dr. Hammond's disciples that children do not die of hydrophobia, and because death ensued in this case much sooner than usual.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Negro Trouble in Georgetown.

CHARLESTON, August 17.—Nothing later regarding the negro trouble in Georgetown has been received. The Intendant of that place telegraphed to Governor Chamberlain, requesting here, for troops, which request was telegraphed to Gen. McDowell, who answered to day that it was a matter for the action of the State authorities and he could not interfere. Jones, the leader of one of the factions, arrived from Georgetown to-night. He reports the jail where his rival (Bowley) is confined still guarded by armed negroes. He says that United States troops must be sent there to restore order, and that with him papers necessary to sustain his demand for such help.

Horrible Outrage and Robbery.

BROCK HAVEN, Miss., August 17.—Three negroes entered the residence of Mrs. M. E. Burnsley at two o'clock on Sunday morning, choked her and her daughter, violated the person of Mrs. Burnsley, forced her to give up what money she had, and then proceeded to plunder the house, taking away a large trunk filled with clothing, jewelry, &c. One of the negroes has been captured. The others are still at large. There is great excitement.

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

The Swift Iron Works are about being revived to Charleston.

The City Assessor reports the population of Parkersburg at 7,355—an increase of 1,800 since 1870.

The tobacco crop in the Valley of West Virginia will not be over a fourth of a crop this year.

On the night of the 8th inst. lightning struck a barn belonging to Mr. Abraham Thomas, near Point Pleasant, Mason county. The barn was consumed with its contents. One valuable horse was killed, and a large quantity of rye was burned.

The Mountain *Herald* says Mrs. Morgan, of Mercer county, has offered a reward for the apprehension of J. R. Price, who killed Wm. H. Morgan, some time since. Mrs. Morgan offers the above reward upon condition that the Governor of this State offers no reward. His Excellency should, by all means, offer a reward, as this was one of the most cold blooded and unprovoked murders which ever happened.

Ritchie county, says the *Gazette*, offers the largest snake story, and it is true. "One day last week, Mr. C. K. Pierpont and Mr. John Hulderman, two young men of this place, killed a snake about three feet in length. After this had been done, curiosity prompted them to open the snake. They did so, and found within ninety young ones. These young ones measured six inches each. Thus we find a big snake for the mother, of fifty-one and one-half feet of snake. This is not told as a joke, but as a veritable occurrence."

Persons have been bitten by snakes, although none almost miraculous escapes have occurred. We heard of one the other day, for the truth of which we can vouch. It occurred a few miles from town, in a house blessed with many children. The only way to get up stairs was by a ladder. One of the children, on arriving at the top of the ladder, perceived a huge rattle snake at the top. Just preparing to strike. Scared almost to death the child "let all holts go," and fell, and came down, child, snake and all, among several children who were playing at the foot of the ladder. Fortunately, not one of them was bitten, and help being secured, his snakeship was summarily dispatched. The building being of logs, it is supposed that the snake had managed to attain the high position from which he fell, through the crevices between the timbers.—*Weston Democrat.*

A Mystery.

Buried Treasure Found.

Mr. Philbrick was taking a walk on the new road near the old mill last Sunday, after the shower, when he noticed a piece of tin or sheet iron projecting from the bank near the race. Curiosity prompted him to examine it; but it was so firmly imbedded in the solid earth that he was unable to remove it then. The next morning he made a second attempt, when he was more successful, and removed a large piece of sheet iron, shaped into the form of a box, which contained about a quart of silver coin, mostly Spanish pieces. The box was nearly eaten up with rust, and the coin had turned black. Some of it has been examined by experts, who pronounce it genuine, and if the balance should prove to be as good, Mr. Philbrick may consider this the most fortunate walk he has ever took. How the coin came there, or how long it has lain there, are, of course, matters for conjecture, unless the following will throw some light upon it: About eight years ago a wood was re-sived in our city that a young man living somewhere in Ithaki, had purchased on his death-bed that he had stolen $8 000, mostly in silver, and then sought safety in flight, but the officers followed him so closely that he left the cars here and buried the money near the race, and close by a large oak tree. Considerable excitement was created at the time, and the ground in that vicinity was pretty thoroughly examined, but no one found the treasure then. The finding of the money so near to the point indicated by the young man may go a long way towards solving the mystery.—*Coldwater (Mich.) Republican.*

FAIR POINT.

Sunday-School Assembly.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., August 17.—The exercises of the Sunday School Assembly yesterday were as follows: At 8 A. M. Rev. J.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 88¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¼@109⅝

FRANCE will not trouble Bazaine,—and is evidently glad to be rid of him.

THE ice broken, and the Governments of Europe are generally recognizing the Spanish Republic.

PROF. HAYDEN continues his expedition in Colorado, and expresses the conviction that the Indian wars so freely reported are only a scare, and mean nothing serious.

MANY of the delegates to the State Convention leave for Harrisburg this morning to take part in the preliminary negotiations, so potent in determining the fate of candidates.

A report was published Sunday in New York that the steamship State of Pennsylvania was aground off a seaport of Ireland. The statement is incorrect, as the steamer arrived safely at Glasgow.

THE Boston *Globe* is so opposed to soldier Presidents that it objects to the Democratic party nominating Hancock. It need not be unhappy—they might nominate him and we not have a soldier President, the same.

THE war in Spain seems to indicate favorably for the Carlists once more, they having broken railway communication between Vitoria and Madrid. The recognized government will do well to put forth a supreme effort to rid out the rebels.

A MEETING between the Democratic Executive Committee and the candidates took place in Philadelphia, a few days since. Sam. Randall was of course present, but we do not leave that he advised that the money gained by the salary grab should be used to defray election expenses.

HERE is a good word for Philadelphia from Buffalo: "The merchants of Philadelphia assert that with a little exertion their port can be made one of the chief grain depots in the United States. It is claimed, also, that freight room can always be obtained to European ports on favorable terms, and also that the railroad facilities at Philadelphia for moving the products of the West are incomparable for cheapness and quick delivery." All of which pleases Philadelphia greatly, as it should.

EVEN and anon, the beauty and glory of the Tweed rule, in New York, come up to view. The Broadway bank, which was city depository, in the palmy days of the "Boss," is now called upon to pay the trifle of $6,500,000 money advanced on forged warrants during the Ring days. This suit is predicated on the assumption that the bank and not the city is responsible for money paid on forged warrants. This will invoke a lively contest, and with the bank will be a life and death fight. How sweet is the memory of Tweed!

IT was thought that civil service reform was about killed by the action of Congress in refusing to vote the full appropriation, but Dorman B. Eaton, one of the commissioners, comes forward and states that this is anything but true. The commissioners are hard at work and hopeful, and intend to persist, money or no money, in reforming our civil service. This is hopeful and commendable. We have often noticed that fresh subjects in office are usually both energetic and sanguine. That a thoroughly digested system of civil service reform would work good, all will admit, but that the half system we now have does not, few will doubt.

THE legal question involved in the deposition of Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, by Bishop Whitehouse, has been decided by the Courts of Equity, and were it not that Cheney has voluntarily gone over to the Reformed Church, the decision would complicate the case. It is, that the first trial was not valid because a full court was not present, and at the second trial, the court had no jurisdiction,—hence the sentence of the Bishop was void, as it did not rest on a legal finding. In so far as this suit was intended to secure the control of the church property occupied by Cheney, it has resulted in nothing. What other proceedings may be had, we do not know.

WHAT a glorious thing it is to have an opportunity to utter downright, virulent abuse on a public man. One of the very circumspect papers, as regards those who live near enough to Pittsburgh to be likely to know and hold it responsible for what it says, is the *Post*, but it doesn't care a cent for the feelings of those not likely to see it. Of this number is Garfield, one of the very laborious men in Congress, whose vigilance and service last Winter saved the Government millions. He has been renominated in Ohio, and the *Post* blurts out on him at a terrible rate. That hurts nothing—but try Randall, and see. He was a salary grabber without redeeming qualities. Try him.

IT is unfortunate, but true, that Governor Moses, of South Carolina, exerts a large influence over the colored people of that State. After having done more to injure the standing and prospects of the colored people than any other politician there, and luxuriating in political immorality, he now rises, with Tittonian pureness of countenance, and says, "I believe you are alive to the great importance of the work which is before you. The day for political jargon is past, and he is a madman who uses it. The real question now is the preservation of equal rights for all and the welfare of the State. With such at stake men should rise above the tricks of mere politicians, and should have in view only the redemption of the State. constant attention to the interests of all, and wise reforms in the government." Moses as a "redeemer" and "reformer" is equal to Andy Johnson as the colored people's Moses.

IF ACCIDENTS, involving death by bathing, continue to be so frequent as they have been this year, at Long Branch, it will seriously impair the popularity of that fashionable resort, especially with timid persons. An unusual number of persons have been caught in the undertow of that dangerous beach, and while some were good swimmers and strong men, they were irresistibly borne under and drowned. The fact that persons are employed to aid bathers, and that danger signals are occasionally hoisted, all point to the risk of enjoying the bath,—one of the real attractions of the sea side resort. When this comes to be emphasized by the actual drowning of persons, it is rather too suggestive of danger to be at all comfortable. Thus far Long Branch has had a much larger amount of deaths by drowning than Cape May or Atlantic City. Both these places have smoother beaches, and a gentle descent into deep water. The undertow at the Branch has cut the sand away, so that the descent into deep water is rapid, and when in, if there is any tidal movement, the dangerous and treacherous undertow is quite sure to be present. Hence the danger and accidents.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

We are gratified to notice the interest awakened, among the press of the State, in technical schools, as the result of the address of Chancellor Woods, of the Western University, this city. We have, on several occasions, invited attention to the subject, and the Legislature has been importuned to provide means for establishing such institutions, and did appropriate a few thousand dollars, which would merely have made a start. Last Winter, $15,000, divided in three equal parcels, was allowed, out of the regular appropriation, to establish chairs in institutions in different parts of the State, for purposes of technical education. Of course, it was understood that this was a very feeble beginning, as a single professor, in an institution chiefly devoted to other subjects, could do but little more than give such elemental instructions, as might afterward be applied to practical uses. Still, the friends of technical institutions thought it would, at least, do this good,—illustrate the value and importance of the subject, and so open the way to farther and more liberal measures in the time to come.

The perplexing question since the new Constitution was adopted has been, how shall the money be raised for this purpose? We answer, technical education may be made to form a part of the regular system in vogue in the State. The new Constitution requires that not less than a million of dollars shall be applied to educational purposes yearly, but, as it does not define how it shall be applied, there is no practical difficulty in the way of employing $100,000 yearly in founding and developing an institution that shall be worthy the fame of the State, in respect to manufactures and industrial enterprises. This would leave a sufficient amount for all necessary purposes as regards general education.

If this cannot be done, or if the sum mentioned must be divided, we urge that it will pay for our citizens, possessed of wealth, and who are engaged in manufactures, to contribute liberally toward founding in our midst, a school of the kind. The immediate difficulty in the way of favorable legislative action last Winter was the fact that three places claimed the money. We do not need to enter into an argument to show that Pittsburgh is the place where such a school should be first established. It is clear that our manufactures, so varied and complex, furnish a reason such as no other city can offer, in behalf of such an institution. The entire appropriation for a few years, ought to come here. But if it cannot be obtained, we urge that it will abundantly repay the outlay, if our citizens will make up the required sum, and establish the school in any event.

One of the benefits of such an institution is to so unite science with practice that the best methods of producing certain results will be suggested. This one element of saving will thus be taught, and in it is, as much as else, the secret of the future prosperity of our iron trade. The English iron masters have ever studied this,—and more on this account than because of cheap labor, have they succeeded in competing against us in our own markets. One of the great features of our struggle to establish our iron industries has been in this, and it becomes us to welcome and encourage anything that will promise to aid in discovering economical methods of manufacture. It is in the small savings that future profits are to be made, just as in some industries, fortunes have already been made by attending to trifles. The president of a great company, whose work required the employment of sixteen hundred horses, said, that the saving in a particular way of shoeing their horses made the whole profits of the concern. A young firm started in the goldsmith's business. The partners were skilful in their business, economical in their conduct, and had a good run of custom, yet at the end of the year, they had made nothing. It was a puzzle where the profits had gone. A skilled workman employed by them had long hair. In chasing and otherwise cutting gold, he wiped his tool upon his well-oiled hair, and at night, when at home, he washed out the gold dust, and thus was carrying off all the profits of the concern. In the Government mint and in the assay office the floor is covered by opened lattice frames, through the interstices of which the dust and gold waste falls, and the sweepings afterward yield gold like a mine. In California the Chinese used to follow after the original miners, and worked over their tailings or refuse soil and sand, and grew rich out of their leavings.

The suggestion arising from these facts is worthy consideration. The one great design of technical schools is to gather around the industries full, accurate, scientific culture, embracing even a knowledge of the chemical elements and changes in the different manufactures of iron and other articles. It is a general subject of complaint in our manufactories, that so many merely learn, in a mechanical way, delicate processes, and by their lack of expertness, occasion loss. Illustrations are daily given in every large manufactory in our city, of the value of intelligence and culture, over dullness and stupidity. Yet in this great city, where a tax of one per cent. on our manufactures would in a single year amply endow an institution that would give them cultured young men, whose skill and intelligence would in a little time return all this outlay ten fold—we are stolid and careless, and totally lacking in the enterprise necessary for such an institution. Is it not amazing? There are few instances where such a noble opportunity has so long remained unimproved. How many of our old, rich men, have thought of a Technical or Polytechnic School in making their wills?

Two Foxes and a Pickpocket.

One day Edward Fox went with his brother, Charles James Fox, to witness the first balloon ascent made in England. There was a great crowd, and Fox detected a pickpocket attempting to relieve him of his watch. "My friend," said he, "you have chosen an occupation which will be your ruin at last." The thief burst into tears, and exclaimed, "O Mr. Fox, forgive me, and let me go. I have been driven to this by necessity alone; my wife and children are starving!" Fox compassionately gave him a guinea, and he went away with blessings on his lips. Soon after, Fox, wishing to know what time it was, found his watch missing. "Good God," he exclaimed, "my watch is gone!" "Yes," answered his brother, "I know it is; I saw your friend take it." "Saw him take it, and made no attempt to stop him!" "Really," said the general, "you and he appeared to be on such good terms with each other that I did not like to interfere."—*The Galaxy for September.*

Home for Aged Printers.

Mr. J. G. Cooley, of Middle Hill Farm, Connecticut, proposes to turn over the whole of his property, consisting of a well stocked farm of one hundred and fifty acres, to his fellow printers who in old age desire to secure a peaceful home at the price of moderate labor. Neither the idle nor the sick will be admitted, but all others will be made welcome, including editors who may have served apprenticeship as printers. Mr. Cooley began life as a printer, published the Norwich *Courier* for several years, and made a fortune in New York by manufacturing wooden types for large job work. Having secured wealth and leisure for himself, he desires to make up in some measure for the unequal fortunes of his fellow craftsmen.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE complete list of the delegates to the Brussels Congress is as follows: France—Baron Baude and General Arnaudeau. Italy—Baron Blanc and Colonel Lazza. Russia—Baron Jomini and General de Beer. England—General Sir Alfred Horsland and Major Hale. Germany—General Voights Rhetz and Professor Bluntschli. Austria—Count Chotek and General de Schonfeld. Spain—The Duke de Tetuan, General Servetty Fumagalli and Admiral de la Pezzucha. Holland—M. de Lansberg and General Van der Schrick. Belgium—Baron Lambermont, Colonel Mockel and M. Faider, Attorney General at the Court of Cassation. Greece—Colonel Uvanos. Portugal—M. d'Antas and General Palmerina. Sweden — Colonel Straff. Switzerland—Colonel Hammer. Turkey — Etienne Caratheodoro Effendi and Ethem Bey.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WESTON, Mo., has 36 old maids and 28 widows.

BOSTON'S fire department cost $591,640 last year.

NIAGARA FALLS is distant one day from New York.

ST. PAUL grinds over 3,000,000 barrels of flour a year.

THE population of Auburn prison at the present time is 1,907.

AN English writer estimates that there are 17,000 hymns in the language.

THE Bergen, N. J., people estimate their late hail storm at 100,000 tons of ice.

NOT less than forty persons were killed by lightning in Minnesota in one week.

HARTFORD'S new directory has 15,728 names—increase of 1,050 during the past year.

THE various newspapers of New York City own about $15,000,000 worth of real estate.

IT is stated that Texas will produce this year between five and six hundred thousand bales of cotton.

A PORTLAND man has a suit of clothes 36 years old, which he has worn at each of his four weddings.

HARTFORD'S bathing house had 2,859 patrons during the last seventeen days of June, and over 4,000 in July.

A HUMAN being has 7,000,000 of pores through which perspiration and exhausted particles of the system escape.

ONE hundred and six children, under the age of five years, died in St. Louis during the week ending August 8.

THE steamship Lady Lycett, from Liverpool for Baltimore, has put into Queenstown with her machinery out of order.

THREE little triplets in Missouri, all girls, have been named respectfully Mary Louisiana, Martha Indiana and Stella Alabama.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* says the Illinois editor who refused to publish a word about the great scandal of the age, was sold out at Sheriff's sale a week ago.

UP to date 176 different kinds of tonic and stomach bitters have been patented, but most people prefer to buy their third-class whisky and flavor to suit.

"THAT'S a werry nasty, worritin disease, is apoplexy," observed Mrs. Marrowfat, "and I suppose if I had it I'd wish I was dead and buried too."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

MINNESOTA has harvested its wheat crop in good condition. The total yield, though not equal to that of last year, is better than was expected in the early part of the season.

BUFORD WILSON, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, has returned to Washington. His final report on the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department will be made after additional testimony shall have been taken.

WILLISTON and New Boston, Vermont, are quarreling about the longevity of their inhabitants. New Boston now says: "This town has 1,244 only, with 109 over seventy years old, against ninety-six in the Vermont town, thirty over eighty, against twenty nine; eleven over eighty-five; two in their ninetieth year, and two over ninety."

AN encampment of ex-soldiers will be held at Caldwell, Ohio, in a forest of 100 acres, September 17 and 18, to celebrate the battle of Antietam, where "the boys" will camp in the wilderness, away from the heat of the city, and have a social time. The manrgement are determined to keep it aloof from all political considerations, and to that end have invited representative men of all parties to address the convention. The following is the list of speakers: General George W. Morgan, General N. P. Banks, General John A. Logan, General George B. McClellan, General P. H. Sheridan, and Senators Sherman and Thurman.

FOREIGN NOTES.

IT is reported that the French wheat harvest will be unusually abundant this year.

A WEALTHY English lady, whose passion is small, offers to marry the man who is five feet tall and can wear her shoe, number three.

IN the Island of Tenedos there were 800 houses, and a fire has just destroyed 740, with all the wine presses and the material for wine making, which is the only industry of the country.

MME. BAZAINE visited Versailles just before the Marshal's escape and personally urged Marshal MacMahon to commute the punishment of Bazaine to banishment. MacMahon, it is said, spoke encouragingly, but gave no promises.

THIRTY thousand portraits of the Prince Imperial, made by a new process, have been seized in Paris. They were printed on cards which seemed to be blank; but if the cards were wet with water a photograph of the Prince became apparent in a few seconds.

KRUPP, the gunmaker, pays $54,000 taxes this year on an income of $1,680,000. The bonds on his recent great ten million loan are being rapidly taken on the German and English markets. They are for $100 each, running ten years with four per cent. annual interest, every bond to be redeemed at $110 when it falls due.

A DRESDEN paper says that seven experiments have been made during the present year, with invariable success, in the hospitals of that city, to infuse lamb's blood into the human subject. In the first case tried the patient had long suffered from pulmonary disease, and the immediate effect of the operation was to raise the pulse and impart a sense of greater strength.

THE Duke of Sutherland would make a first class Granger. In Sutherlandshire alone the Duke owns 1,200,000 acres, of which, until recently, only 20,000 were under cultivation. For the last few years he has reclaimed a great deal of waste land, and he proposes reclaiming a thousand acres annually. This will necessitate an outlay of £25,000 a year, or a total of £1,275,000, in order to bring into an arable condition the 50,000 acres which can be converted into fruitful cornfields.

POLITICAL.

HON. E. R. HOAR has published a letter positively declining a Congressional renomination.

THE Perry County Republican Convention on Monday last unanimously declared in favor of Jeremiah Lyons, of Mifflin, for Congress.

DELAWARE wants to have a hand in the making of Presidents, and modestly presents the name of ex-Senator Bayard to lead the Democratic hosts to defeat. Bayard could carry his own State beyond a doubt.

THE HON. S. B. CHASE, nominated by the Prohibition Convention on Wednesday last, as their candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, was on Monday last a delegate to the Republican County Convention of Susquehanna county, and offered therein a resolution, which was adopted, committing the Republicans of that county to the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

IN accepting the Republican nomination for Congress, General Garfield said: "Our currency should stand upon the basis of trade, and be adjusted to meet the necessities of the business of the country. It should be so fixed and established that no Congress or President can come in and change it from time to time, causing fluctuation and uncertainty in all the channels of business. This point can never be reached, in my estimation, until our currency is restored to the solid value established by the Constitution and the world."

THE DRAMA.

MR. AND MRS. W. S. FLORENCE arrived by the Scotia last Wednesday. They commence their first engagement in Pittsburgh.

JOHN COLLINS, the Irish comedian and vocalist, died in Philadelphia last week in the sixty-third year of his age, having been born in Dublin September, 1811.

THE rumor that Miss Clara Morris was married in Paris last month is now denied by those who appear to know all about it. The lady sails from Havre for New York in about two weeks.

MISS CARLOTTA CRABTREE, better known by her professional name of "Lotta," is consulting with a committee of the citizens of San Francisco in relation to a $1,000 drinking fountain which she purposes presenting to that city.

THE gossips are saying all sorts of disagreeable things about Madame Nilsson—how the Londoners snubbed her, how she hates the Queen of England (maybe the Queen reciprocates,) how she made trouble among the chorus and tenors, and how fickle she has become in every way. The trouble in regard to the Queen arose some time ago from the fact of Nilsson not being asked to sing at a concert before the royal family.

THE Lander Combination opened at the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, last night. The company comprises Mrs. F. W. Lander, Miss May Preston, Miss May Roberts, Miss Emma Markley, Mrs. and Miss Vivian, Mr. F. H. Taylor, Mr. Frank Lawler, Mr. Charles DeGroot, Mr. Edwin Varrey, Mr. George Becks, Mr. Lin W. Harris, Mr. Charles Arendt, Mr. William Lansing, and Mr. Oliver Wilson.

PERSONAL.

THE Empress of Austria occupied thirty rooms at Frascati's Hotel, Havre.

GEORGE ELIOT is a blonde, with light auburn hair, clear smiling eyes, and beautiful teeth.

THE mother of Kullman, the man who shot Bismarck, is an incurable lunatic confined in an asylum.

ISABELLA HUBERTON EMMA CAROLINE LE CLEMENT HUGHES is the respondent in a divorce suit in London.

MISS ADAMS, niece of Charles Francis Adams, is, it is reported, to marry an English naval officer of distinction.

THEODORE TILTON, when last heard from, was reciting the celebrated effusion entitled "Betsy and I are out."

ANNA DICKINSON is writing her biography. It will be a one sided story, specially if the account of her riding up Pike's Peak be true.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN will deliver the address at the reunion of the surviving members of the 125th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers at Altoona, September 17.

THE late Bishop Whitehouse established the Episcopal cathedral system of churches in this country. Now there are ten or twelve cathedrals in the States, almost one for each episcopate.

TWENTY years ago, Senator Fenton ran a saw mill in Pennsylvania. He has since been engaged in turning out "planks," but has not done much lately at putting them into "platforms."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

PHŒBE CAREY wrote of Mrs. Tilton in a poem entitled "Theodora:"

All her free impulsive acting
Is so charming, so distracting—
Lovers think her made, I know,
Only for a playfellow.
Coral lips, concealing pearls,
Hath she, 'mong dark coils of curls;
And her words dropped soft and slowly,
Seem half ravishing, half holy.

DR. PRIESTLY was a man of multitudinous books. A biography of his writings, prepared at the Library of Congress, for the centennial chemistry celebration, numbers more than 300 published books and pamphlets. Priestly wrote voluminously upon history, theology, chemistry, metaphysics, politics, ecclesiastical history, physics and many other subjects. He was one of the foremost controversialists of his day, but his works are now almost forgotten.

MRS. BURNHAM, the free handed lady who writes New York letters to the St. Louis *Republican*, is guilty of the following observation: "Theodore gives the world the impression that Mrs. Tilton is a beauty, but Elizabeth is forty, has had seven children, was never handsome, is shapeless, with a dull, ordinary face set between two rows of cork-screw curls, that give a school-marmy air to her. She's just the woman, if I was a man, that I should go to for a good pattern for a flannel undershirt."

THE SEASIDE.

THOUSANDS of New York people who, in years past, repaired to high-priced, fashionable resorts, have settled in Long Island towns.

TRADESPEOPLE swindle the Newport cottagers, and the Newport cottagers are afraid to make a "fuss" lest thier reputation be impaired.

IF there is one thing more disgusting than another it is the feeling paramount when you put on a suit of hired bathing duds at the seaside. All sorts of horrible ideas are suggested, and you rush into the water precipitately.

FLORA MCFLIMST, when she comes out of the surf at Newport, puts on a handsome wrapper which her maid holds for her during her wrestle with the waves. It completely covers her bathing suit, and possibly spares her mortification.

AMONG many other distinguished visitors at Long Branch are Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, both Nevada Senators and Tom Scott. The queer face and form of Josh Billings haunts the Ocean House.

FASHION NOTES.

A LONG BRANCH woman bathes in white kid gloves.

A ROBIN redbreast is now a fashionable ornament for ladies' hats.

THE latest dress sleeve is the coat sleeve pattern, cut off at the elbow, and finished with falling ruffles of the dress material, mingled with the trimming, and completed with a pleating of tulle, and a ribbon bow set directly opposite, just above the elbow joint.

COMBINATION sashes are, we are informed, the newest. They are of three or four different colored silk, and have a deep fringe with blending shades. The correct style is to tie them on the side in a very large bow and allow the ends to fall down, gracefully if they will.

FASHION at the French seaside rigorously requires:—First, a beach dress; second, a breakfast dress; third, a morning dress; fourth, an evening dress; and as a lady cannot wear the same dress every morning and evening, there must be several of each sort except the beach dress. At least thirty for a month's stay, and not more than three in a trunk.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A FASHIONABLE lady says her husband is the latest thing out.

THE fashion notes say "mourning veils are worn very long now." Perhaps about six months for a husband.

A VERY little girl has unburdened her feelings. She says, "The world is hollow, and my doll is stuffed with sawdust, and if you please, I should like to be a nun."

A STUDENT undergoing his examination was asked what was the action of disinfectants, and replied: "They smell so badly that the people open the windows, and fresh air gets in."

AN Irishman, with a heavy bundle on his shoulder, riding on the front of a horse-car, was asked why he did not set his bundle on the floor. He replied: "Be jabers, the horses have enough to drag me; and I'll carry the bundle."

IT's so hot down in Texas that they want to die, and sing:

"Shoot me dead with a crowbar,
Stab me to death with a hoe—
Batter my brains with a sunflower,
And so get me out of this woe."

A GRAVEDIGGER walking in the street the other day chanced to turn, and noticed two Doctors walking beside him. He stopped till they passed, and then followed on behind them. "And why this?" said they. "I know my place in this procession," said he.

WHEN you see a young man who parts his hair in the middle standing over a slumbering babe, and trying to explain why it is that wind on the stomach makes the sleeping infant smile, you begin to feel a respect for him that you never felt before. —*Brooklyn Argus.*

THE manager of a country theatre, peeping through the curtains between the acts, was surprised by a glimpse of the empty benches. "Why, good gracious!" said he turning to the prompter, "where is the audience?" "He just stepped out to get a mug of beer," was the brief reply.

"BE careful how you drink, or you'll wash the color from your cheeks?" said a gentleman at a fashionable party, as he handed a glass of water to a lady. "There is no danger of your ever taking water enough to remove the color from your face," was the good natured retort.

A BOSTON firm having recently written to a debtor two or three times without eliciting any response, sent a letter asking if there was not a little lack of "commercial courtesy" in his neglect to reply. Promptly, by the return mail, came a check for the account and the terse and comprehensive reply: "No lack of commercial courtesy, but a lack of circulating medium here."

AN old lady, possessed of a large fortune, and noted for her *penchant* for the use of figurative expressions, one day assembled her grandchildren, when the following conversation took place: "My children," said the old lady, "I'm the root, and you're the branches." "Grandmother," said one. "What, my child?" "I was thinking how much better the branches would flourish if the roots was under ground."

A BOY let fall a jug containing 50 cents' worth of molasses which he was carrying along Woodward avenue yesterday, and his wails of despair as he saw the stuff streaming over the flag-stone secured him 13 shillings from the benevolent pedestrians. Fifty cents for molasses, 2 shillings for a jug, and 7 shillings for the circus, is the way the boy figured as he started for a crockery store.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SCENE in a graveyard.—Wife—"Ah, husband, do you see this beautiful capping! How delicately cut is the pure white stone?" "Yes, very pretty." Wife—"But, William, have you no taste for art? You don't enjoy these things as I do. Just notice this slender column of immaculate marble, with the touching question so beautifully carved, 'Do they miss me at home?' " Husband—"Yes, I see; and here is her name on the foot stone, G. A. B. Yes, I guess they miss her if that was her name." And there came a silence.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Descendants of the Revolutionary Traitor.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following concerning the descendants of Benedict Arnold:

Arnold married April 8, 1779, Margaret, daughter of Judge Edward Shippen, of Pennsylvania, and died in 1801, having an issue as follows:

1. Edward Shippen Arnold, Lieutenant Sixth Bengal Cavalry, and Paymaster at Muttra, died at Singapore, India, 13th December, 1813.

2. Jas. Robertson Arnold, Lieutenant General, K. H. and K. C., married in Virginia, daughter of Bartlett Goodrich, Esq., of Saling Grove, Essex, which lady died 14th July, 1852. He died 1824.

3. George Arnold, Lieutenant Colonel Second Bengal Cavalry, married Anne Brown, and died in India, 1st November, 1828.

4. William Fitch Arnold, of whom hereafter.

5. Sophia Matilda Arnold, married to Col. Pownall Phipps, of the East Indian Army, (related to the Earl of Mulgrave's family) and died 1828.

The above mentioned William Fitch Arnold, the youngest son of the traitor, and the only one of his sons who left issue, was born 25th June, 1794. He was a Captain in the Nineteenth Lancers, and married 19th May, 1819, Elizabeth Cecelia, only daughter of Alexander Ruddach, of the Island of Tobago, Captain in the Royal Navy, and had issue as follows:

1. Edward Gladwin Arnold, of whom hereafter.

2. William Trail Arnold, born 23d October, 1826, Captain Fourth Regiment, killed at Sebastopol, 5th May, 1855.

3. Margaret Stewart Arnold, married to Rev. Robert H. Rogers.

4. Elizabeth Sophia Arnold, married to Rev. Bryant Burgess.

5. Georgiana Phipps Arnold, married to Rev. John Stephenson.

6. Louisa Russell Arnold, married to Rev. J. Cecil Rogers.

7. Capt. William Fitch Arnold, died November 7, 1845.

The above mentioned Edward Gladwin Arnold, the eldest son of Capt. William Arnold, and the present head of the family, is a clergyman of the Established Church of England. He is Rector of Barrow, in Chesire, and was born April 25, 1823; married April 27, 1852, Charlotte Georgiana, eldest daughter of Lord Henry Cholmondeley (a younger son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley,) and had issue as follows:

1. Edward Cholmondeley Arnold, born December 15, 1854.

2. William Henry Arnold, born March 23, 1856; midshipman Royal Navy.

3. Charles Lowther Arnold, born December 28, 1859.

5. Henry Abel Arnold, born April 5, 1861.

5. Arthur Seymour Arnold, born April 24, 1865.

6. Herbert Tollemachel Arnold, born April 5, 1867.

7. Marie Elizabeth Arnold.

8. Emma Charlotte Georgiana Arnold.

9. Mabel Caro ine Frances Arnold.

The estate and seat of the family is Little Missenden Abbey, Buckinghamshire, a property which had, previous to the reformation, belonged to the Church. Arnold received from the British Government several grants of land in Canada, one of them being situated near what is now the city of Toronto; this, after being held by the family for a long series of years, has recently become of great value. The present Edward Gladwin Arnold inherited it from his father, who came into possession of it on the death of his elder brother, General James Robertson Arnold. Whatever may have been the failing of Arnold, there is no denying the fact that his sons and grandsons were high-minded and honorable men.

DER BOTZICH CHAKE.

I, Chake, vegadet? Du gookst os ve en Porra,
I don' know you; and Chake is not my name,
O ye, du bisht—Da bisht gaviss—der vaug same;
Mere Bush leid sin droom aw ken norra.

Du kensht mich voll, du olter Bretzel Backer,
'Bisht usht zus stoulth—du gookst os ve en
P-off,
Un ich usht gruvva gladel bob un Shoff—
Ich ken *dich* voll, du fouler kichz-schlecker.

Do uf der shtrose hor ich dich awgadruffa;
Un, denkich, *do* ish doch en olter freund:
Orver's dude mer latz dos es so sheind—
Du varsht on mere feeby galeffa.

Du kensht *mich* nett! Ich hob *dich* 'kend in Dolbebocka,
'Sis do forhofdich now gawr kin mishtake—
Du bisht vanig namelich Chake
Yu dort Lobkesha hut gabocka.

Un von du vidder in der feina carritch faursht,
Un denksht dos du en grosser korile bisht,
Un ich za foos en ouner dummer grisht—
Forgess not, Ceaky, vos da a mohl vawrsht.

Roder Puffer, in the York Republican.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
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ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56

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A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Bop.

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OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
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The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
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New Autumn Styles and Fabrics
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PLAID SERGES & POPLINS.
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From 25 to 87½c—Decided Bargains.
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In Great Variety.
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Large additions of New and Desirable Goods, suitable for the present and early Autumn Trade, now daily opening, ALL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
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SUMMER GOODS.
Stock kept up
Full and Complete
During the entire season.
New Hamburg Embroideries, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries, Victoria Lawns, French Muslins, Organdie, Plain and Barred Nainsook, Irish Linen, Thread Muslin for Skirts, &c.
White Piques, Jaconets,
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Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Napkins,
Waiter Napkins, Table Covers,
Damask and Huck Towels, very cheap.
Lace Veils, Lace Barques, Collars and Handkerchiefs, and Flouncing by the yard and flounces.
Linen Collars, cuffs and chemisetts.
Neck Ruchings, Plaitings and Latest Styles Neck Ties.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, cleaning at low prices.
A very variety of Canvas for Zephyr Work.
Canvas Patterns of all kinds.
Colored and Gentlemen's Canvas in all colors.
Ladies' and children's fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery cheaper than ever.
Grosgrain Veils and Merino Undervear in all grades for Ladies' and Children's wear.
Corset, Hoop Skirts and Pompadore Panniers.
Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets a good.
Cloth and Cashmere Jackets, for early autumn wear.
Shetland Shawls and Nubias.
Lisle Thread Gloves and Gauntlets.
Full line of Alexander, Harris & Thomson's Seamless and Victoria
KID GLOVES,
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New Braid Trimmings, Gimps and Ornaments.
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DAILY GAZETTE
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Honey and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 18, 1874.

The absorbing question in finances is, what is the prospect and promise for the fall months? The question is answered variously, according to the standpoint from which it is viewed, or the temperament of the one giving answer. There are those who take glowing views of the situation, and others who see all in a bright phase. That the financial condition of the country has greatly improved, we do not doubt, nor does it seem to be denied by any. Our foreign trade has been so conducted that we have gained, as compared with last year, nearly $100,000,000—that is, we have imported less and exported more, giving this as the nett change. Loans are contracted, banks are sounder, and all is on a better basis. The next three or four weeks will determine whether in some departments—dry goods, for instance—we are to have more than an average business; that much, however, is conceded by all, and enough is known to place the fact beyond question. The reports from the crops bear out the most sanguine expectations, and from all that can be learned it is safe to assume that the foreign markets will take as large an amount of our domestic products as last year. The outlook in regard to money is more encouraging than for many years, the banking facilities being greatly enlarged. It is now but a few months since the coast, so to speak, was clear for following the panic and the Treasury blunders which preceded and followed it, came Congress, which sat like a nightmare on the country until we were well into the Summer. Since its adjournment only has there been a chance for improvement, and this improvement has not been of the bounding, leaping kind, but of slow, sure and rational kind; and it has taken place in spite of the most determined croaking ever known. This croaking will probably be kept up until the current of recovery is too strong for it to withstand.

Mr. Tyler, sent over by the English creditors to investigate Erie, Atlantic and Great Western and C. C. & I. C railroads, has telegraphed that he has completed his labors, but will not report until he returns to England.

There were $2,032,733 in gold exported from New York last week.

The exports and the imports from New York last week, were as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,255,836; produce exports, $5,351,355; specie exports, $2,032,733. The total merchandise imports, including dry goods, since January 1, this year, are $258,648,262 against $259,510,343 last year, and $279,908,844 in 1872. The total exports of produce since January 1 this year are $161,114,373 against $174,268,834 last year, and $133,848,371 in 1872. The total exports of specie since January 1 this year are $39,621,563 against $37,993,338 last year, and $55,319,599 in 1872.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupon	114¾	114¾
5-20 1862	114	114¼
20—1865.	115½	115¾
" 1863	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new.	116¼	116¾
" 1867.	115	115¾
" 1868—coupons.	115¾	115¾
10-40's	110¾	111
Currency 6's	117½	117½
New 5 per cents	111¾	111½
10-40's—coupons	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102	102¼
Erie	33¾	33¾
IC	94	93¾
R. H & E.	13¾	13¾
C C & I. C.	13¾	13¾
St. Paul	34	35
Do. Preferred	63½	63¾
Michigan Southern	72¾	72¾
Do Central	78¾	78¾
North Western Common	38¾	38¾
Do. Pref	54¾	55
Rock Island	104¾	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	85¾	86¼
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾
Western Union Telegraph	75¾	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	23¾
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾
Toledo & Wabash	6¾	6¾
Harlem	134	
Chicago & Alton	103¾	104
Adams Express	1	1¼
American Express	6¾	6¾
U. S. Express	67¾	67¾
Quicksilver		26¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	
Merchants Union Express	18	17¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23¾	23¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 84 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R	51	
" scrip	102	102¾
Reading	35¼	35½
United Co. of N. J.	125¾	126
Old Colony	87	
Lehigh Valley	61	6¾
Central Transportation	44	
Empire do	73	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	86	
P. C. & St. L.	61¾	

NEW YORK, August 17, 1874.

Money 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 5@7. Sterling is dull and unchanged. The customs receipts were $564,000. Gold was dull at 109¾@109½, the opening and closing prices. The carrying rates were 1, 1½, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $44,000. The clearings were $11,000,000. Governments were firm. State and railroad bonds were dull. Stocks opened steady, afterward became strong, and advanced ¼@1¾ per cent., the best prices of the day being fully sustained at the close. The greatest improvement was in Rock Island. Next in point of strength were Western Union, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwest common, Pacific Mail, New York Central and Ohios. Pacific Mail improved on purchases by some friends of the present management, and the strength of the New York Central was due to the fact that an application for a mandamus has been granted to compell Mayor Havemeyer to sign a warrant for half the cost of the Fourth avenue improvement. St. Louis & Ten Mountain was exceptionally weak, and declined to 12, with 4 as the best bid at the close of the second board. The total sales of stocks for the day were about 80,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Western Union, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 New York Central, 9,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Union Pacific, 6,500 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul, and 5,000 Wabash.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 114¾@115 5-20s of '62, 111¾; do of '64, 115¼; do of '65, 117¾; new, 116¼; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; new 5s, 111¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93; Tennessee, old, 76; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 30; do old, 29; North Carolina, new, 18; do old, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 75¾; Adams Express, 1; American Express, 66¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 73½; U. S. Express, 67¾; Quicksilver, 26¾; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 102¼; Erie, 32¾; do preferred, 47¾; Harlem, 124; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 70; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86½; Northwestern common, 38¾; do preferred, 55¼; Rock Island, 105¾; do preferred, 106; St. Paul, 34½; do preferred, 63¾; Toledo & Wabash, 36¼; do preferred, 56. Ft. Wayne 92¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 22½; Chicago & Alton, 103; do preferred, 104½; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 63; Burlington & Quincy, 107; Lake Shore, 72¾; Panama, 135½; Illinois Central, 93¾; Union Pacific, 29¾; Central Pacific, 89¾; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, 5 P. M., August 17.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3¾ per cent., or ⅝ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to day was £121,000. Consols: money, 92¾; account 92¾; 5 20's, '65, 104¾; do '67's, 105¾; 10-40s, 103¾; New York Central, 94; Erie, 31¾; 20's, 89.

PARIS, August 14.—Rentes, 63f. 92c.

FRANKFORT, August 17.—5 20s '62, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 17, 1874.

General business continues fairly active, as much if not more than it was at this season of the year, and our merchants are expecting at less than average fall trade. In Flour business continues quiet and prices remain unchanged. The grain trade is devoid of anything particularly important, excepting that both Wheat and Oats are lower, the arrivals during the past week, especially of the latter grain, were unusually large. In the Provisions trade we have to report a decline, particularly in Lard, but the market is firmer again, and as stocks are light, a reaction to lower values is not improbable. The stock of Lard has not been so much reduced in this country for several years, and the result is that hogs have nearly doubled in value within the past month or six weeks, good heavy hogs bringing 8½@9c. Groceries there is nothing new to record; business continues moderately active, and there has been no considerable change in prices, excepting manufactured tobacco which has advanced 2@3c ₩ ₽—Coffee is dull as ever, and no likely demand seems also at in evitable. In Petroleum we have to report that nearly all our common merchants are getting all the fruits and vegetables they can handle, leading to a falling off in the consumption of oil.

APPLES—Continue exceedingly dull and notwithstanding the arrivals from abroad are light most out of season; the supply is light, however, and prices are nominal at $2@2.50 ₩ bushel, the outside figure for choice navies.

BEESWAX—Continues very quiet and there is little or no coming forward; prices nominal at 27@28c ₽ lb.

BRIMMIS—Have been in large supply, and prices have still further declined. Blackberries quoted at 8@7½c ₽ gall. Whortle Berries, 15c to $1 ₽ bush.

BROOM CORN—The demand for this article is improving. Manufacturers, who have been buying only for their immediate wants, are now looking to the formation of further stocks for coming Fall and Winter. Holders who have seen very firm the past month are now asking for getting a slight advance, and we feel very well satisfied that the coming crop will not equalin quantity that of last year; this, with the fact that the old crop is not more than two years old which was very large, has all been worked up, must have a tendency to make prices higher and not lower. Stocks are very light—but a few in the hands of manufacturers and dealers there is about. To-day, whether there is any for sale or not would not be an over estimate. In the Western country in Illinois—most is held by dealers, while some few will remain in the hands of farmers who are able to hold, and in two of the latest Broom Corn producing counties of the United States, Indiana and Ohio, very little stands in old. The acreage planted in the State of Illinois is about the same as last year, but, owing to drouth and replanting, the crop is thin and backward, and the probability is are that the Illinois crop will be cut short. It is certainly thought by fruit before it was ready to harvest. Our latest advices from Chicago report the condition to be during the past month time four hundred over 2,500 tons were held by the different commission houses and manufacturers in that city.

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BRAN—Market firmer in sympathy with corn and while there has been no chance to vary, a advance soon is not improbable. Quoted as follows: No. 1, $17.50 ₽ ton; No. 2, $16.50; No. 3, $15.50. Carpet and Sinker Brooms, $1.50@2.00. Whisp and Toy, $1.50@2.50.

CHEESE—The market for factory cheese continues very firm, and with an active demand, light receipts and reduced stocks, prices have further advanced; we now quote at 13½@14c. Dairy cheese is also in light supply, but there is not much call for it, and prices are nominal. New Ohio Swiszer is in market at 10@11 according to quality.

COKE—There has been no actual improvement in the coke trade, and it begins to look as if there would be none of any consequence this side of next spring, although we hope there will be. Prices nominally unchanged at $2.75@ ₽ ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and are contrary to usual freely at this season of the year, but there has been little or no money in handling this class of good of late years, and most all of our wholesale grocers, instead of laying in large stocks as formerly, will buy only when they have orders—having determined to carry little or no stock.

CEMENT AND LIME—Following are the prices: Rosendale Cement—Youghiogheny, $2@2.50 ₽ barrel; Louisville, $2@2.25; Phœnix, $2@2.25; Rosend

HOME NEWS.

Will Filed.

The will of Robert Eakin, late of Franklin township, was filed yesterday in the Register's office. He bequeaths all his real estate to his son David and daughter Hannah, to be divided equally between them, and leaves to his daughter, Mary Ann Lafferty, $500, and $100 each to his sons Robert and William. The personal property is divided among the children, and David Eakin is named as executor.

Barn and Contents Burned.

The large new barn belonging to Mr. J. W. Forrest, one mile east of Prospect, Butler county, was burned on Saturday morning last, at day break, together with its contents, including all the farm machinery. Nothing whatever was saved from the burning building. The loss, which has not been fully ascertained, will probably reach four thousand five hundred dollars, which was only partially insured.

Died of Her Injuries.

Our readers will remember an accident that occurred to Mrs. Raber, wife of Casper Raber, at her residence on High street, Allegheny—that while cleaning up a room she accidentally knocked a loaded shot gun from a bureau and the fire-arm was discharged—the contents lodging in her left side. Since that time she has suffered greatly, and on Sunday night about nine o'clock she expired from the effects of the injuries received at that time.

Partition of an Estate.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, a bill in equity was filed by Catherine Burns against John and Mary Ann Reilly, heirs. The orator sets forth that in 1869, John Burns, father of the plaintiff and said Mary Ann Reilly, died intestate, leaving certain property in Indiana township. That the property has ever since remained undivided, and although requested to do so, the defendants have refused to agree to its partition. The complainant therefore prays the Court to make a decree ordering the partition of the estate.

Money and Checks Stolen.

Yesterday's Wheeling *Register* says that Mr. John Porter, of New Cumberland, West Virginia, had his pocket picked while entering the cars at the Allegheny depot on Thursday afternoon. Eighty dollars in money and a number of checks were taken. One was for $500 drawn by Snowberger & Co. One for $300 drawn by Wm. Smith & Son, on People's National Bank, one for $2,200, drawn by John Porter on the Bank of Wheeling, and a note for $700 drawn by Mingo Iron Works, to the order of Mohlan, Porter & Co. The checks were all payable to the order of John Porter & Co., but not endorsed. Payment has been stopped.

Flowers.

We don't know how we shall requite Messrs. J. R. & A. Murdoch for their occasional kindness in sending us a lovely bouqet. *They* know our weakness for these lovely and fragrant products of dewdrops and sunshine, and we know their exquisite taste in arranging them to pleasing effect. The fine large bouqet sent us by these floral princes—the Murdochs—replete with tea roses, tube roses and a whole floral lexicon, besides, is most gratefully accepted not only for its wealth of beauty and fragrance, always welcome, but as affording a respite from all the contemplation of the Brooklyn scandal with all its noisome odors and pestilent details.

Deaths in Allegheny.

Health Officer Hoeh, of Allegheny city, reports fifty-two deaths for the week ending Saturday night last, of which number fifty-one were white, one colored, thirty-six male and sixteen female. The causes are as follows: Cholera infantum, 16; scarlatina, 7; congestion of brain, 1; congestion of heart, 1; disease of spine, 1; consumption, 2; still born, 6; convulsions, 4; disease of heart, 1; diphtheria, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2; inanition, 3; chronic diarrhœa, 1; old age, 1; hemorrhage of bowels, 1; drowned, 1; unknown, 1. The ages were: Under 1 year, 19; between 1 and 5, 17; 5 and 10, 4; 10 and 20, 3; 20 and 30, 4; 30 and 40, 2; 50 and 60, 2; 80 and 90, 1.

The Relief Committee.

The Citizen's Executive Relief Committee met yesterday afternoon in the office of Major A. M. Brown, on Fifth avenue, and considerable business was transacted. The entire session was spent in the examination of the claims of persons damaged by the flood for, the purpose of making a final distribution of the money that has been collected. A great many claims have already undergone inspection, and the committee desires to complete its final labors as soon as possible. The loss, as a matter of course, is very great, and it is not expected that it will be fully or even nearly met by the funds on hand. The distribution will be made in proportion to the loss sustained by each family.

The Boat Race at Wheeling.

The boat race which took place at Wheeling W. Va. last Saturday afternoon between Bright and Cochran, for $250 a side resulted in a victory for the latter. The race came off a few minutes before 5 o'clock, and from the very beginning Cochran took the lead, when the stake boat was reached he was about two hundred yards ahead, which gap he increased to five hundred yards on the home stretch. The distance rowed was three miles. Time 27 minutes. Some of the friends of the defeated oarsman thought there had been a "foul" when they saw their favorite so far in the rear, but the referee decided that it had been a square race. Fully five thousand people were present to witness the contest.

Temperance Meeting in the Ninth Ward.

The crusaders held a mass meeting in the old market house, located in the Ninth ward, last night. Mrs. Tutell presided and opened the exercises with prayer. Speeches were then made by Rev. Mr. Cranage, Joseph Turner, Mrs. Matchett and 'Squire Moreland. The crowd was noisy, as was expected, and one or two rowdies made an attempt to break up the meeting, but were promptly checked by the police. While the speaking was progressing a man appeared in the middle of the street with a glass of beer in his hand, while a woman stood by his side holding a candle so that all could see the liquor, and the two engaged in singing a song which was loudly applauded. At half past eight o'clock the meeting adjourned.

A Young Man Arrested at Alliance, O.—Suspected of Murder.

The following statement comes from the above named place in reference to the mysterious movements of two young men in that vicinity. About two weeks ago a young man named O'Hara, who was working in the steel works at Newburg, left in company with a companion named Cain, under a proposition for a trip, taking with him eighty dollars in money. They visited Harrisburg, returning, passed a few days in Pittsburgh, and then, on their way back to Newburg, stopped off at Alliance for a hunting expidition. That was the last seen of either of them, until Cain returned to Newburg without his companion. In response to inquiries from a brother of the missing young man, he said that they had quarreled near some blackberry bushes, and he had left his companion there. A flask of powder, a vest and coat was found about a mile and a half above Alliance, and has lead to diligent search, to ascertain whether or not there has been foul play. The fire department of the city has been called out, and are pumping the water from a pond near by with the expectation of finding the missing body.

Death of John Arthurs.

This venerable and most estimable citizen, whose death on the 16th inst. is elsewhere announced, had reached over eighty years. For more than half of this period he has been known to us personally, and we doubt not every one of his contemporaries who survives him will endorse the statement that in our entire community no man lived a more blameless life. In mid life when we first knew Mr. Arthurs, he was extensively and actively engaged in the foundry business. He pursued his vocation with great diligence, and accumulated a handsome estate. In all his business and social affairs he was scrupulously honest. Indeed, we never knew a more upright and conscientious man. He retired wholly from business some twelve years ago, and until his death resided at a beautiful rural home, (now in the Fourteenth ward) very rarely coming to the city. We were favored with the old acquaintances as one whom it was a pleasure to meet. We do not know whether he was a native of Pittsburgh, but he was certainly among the very oldest of our citizens. His death albeit, at a ripe old age was lamented by a numerous circle of friends and the memory of his virtues will long be cherished. Although hoary with years, it might be said of him as of innocent children, that of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Bellevue.

The pretty village of Bellevue, distant about five miles west of Pittsburgh, has become, during the past few years, the home of quite a number of families attracted to this charming rural retreat by its proximity to their places of business in the city, by its perfect seclusion from the noise, the smoke and the pruriant smells of the city, and by the excellent facilities by rail and by an excellent road. The place claims to have advantages over the more expensive and popular rural districts eastward from the city, in the abundance of soft spring and pump water, and in the absolute freedom from the smoke and sulphurous exhalations, which are found to extend for several miles eastwardly from the city. The men of Bellevue very generally do business in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, but delight to return to their homes in the evening and breathe the air of the hilltops and valleys, at once pure and salubrious. The society at Bellevue is very good. There is a Presbyterian, a U. P. Presbyterian and a Protestant Methodist church in the village, and the M. E.'s are about to erect a church. Rev. Mr. Price, of the first named church, whom we have heard preach repeatedly, is an earnest, zealous and able expounder of the Scriptures. The Rev. Mr. Crist of the Methodist church is a son of an old personal friend, and a young gentleman of marked ability. We regret that his health is said to be precarious. We expected to hear him on Sunday evening last, but found in his place the Rev. H. J Smith, an exceedingly promising young clergyman of the M. E. Church, who came fraternally to the relief of Mr. Cowl. Mr. Smith has a rich, strong voice, and a most impulsive elocution. We would, however, suggest to him the expediency of husbanding his voice. Fine vocal powers are, especially for public speakers, a precious gift, and should not be overtaxed or abused. We thought that in so small a church the preacher's voice was set on too high a key, quite high enough for a large city church. We have known several young clergymen to break down by an unnecessary strain of the voice. The late Rev. Hans Lee, of this city, was a memorable example. It is because Mr. Smith is talented and gives promise of distinction in the ministry of the church of his choice, that we assume the privilege of again thus admonishing him against all unnecessary strain or abuse of his really fine vocal powers. He is destined we doubt not to a life of distinction and usefulness in his sacred office.

RESERVOIR REVELATIONS.

Two Investigating Committees at Work.

Mr. Green Replies to Mr. Kennedy's Statements—He Hurls Back the Insinuations Against his Character—What he Knows About Blackmailing and Over-estimates — Interesting Reminiscences—Choice Bits of Conversation Quoted—The Howard-Lowry Contest — The Battle Begun.

The sub-committee, appointed by the Water Committee to investigate charges made by Mr. Howard, contractor for the Hiland avenue and Brilliant hill reservoirs, against Assistant Engineer Shields, resumed business again last night. Mr. Henry F. Green, formerly engineer of the Hiland avenue reservoir, was placed upon the stand, and as will be seen below gave some very important and interesting evidence. Mr. Green commenced to read his testimony when Mr. Thompson objected. A discussion then arose relative to the merits of written and verbal testimony. The witness was finally allowed to read his testimony which commenced as follows:

WHAT MR. GREEN KNOWS.

"Wm. H. Kennedy, the Civil Engineer, has seen fit to make some direct charges against me and has testified before this committee."

He was then stopped again for dealing in personalities but said that if the committee wanted any testimony from him they would have to hear the statement or he would not be examined.

Mr. Anderson thought that as the other engineers were allowed to go into personalities and insinuach as Mr. Green had been assailed he should have a right to tell his story also.

Mr. Thompson was opposed to personalities. After some excited discussion, during which Mr. Green said that he would not submit to the "gag game," and that if the press wanted his written statement they could publish it whether the committee heard it or not, he was allowed to proceed.

"Wm. H. Kennedy, the Civil Engineer, has seen fit to make some direct charges against me, and has testified before this committee to at least two unmitigated falsehoods. First it must be false from the number of conflicting statements that he has made. Fortunately there are witnesses to all of them. His first statement is obtained from Mr. Shields' testimony, and is as follows: 'You said to me you thought from what you had heard and knowing the habits of Mr. Green, he might take away from that office books or valuable papers and you asked me to sleep out there.' This would be a question of veracity between Messrs. Shields and Kennedy. I were it not that Mr. Shields informs me that Mr. Kennedy repeated the same words before two other gentlemen, whose names I did not get. Kennedy's second statement was given under the following circumstances: The day succeeding this testimony of Mr. Shields, I called about noon at Kennedy's office for letters. Mr. Howard and Kennedy were engaged at his desk. Kennedy called me to him and said, "Green, I want to tell you

ON THE SQUARE

that the statement made by Mr. Shields last night was a G—d d—d lie from beginning to end, and made entirely out of whole cloth to prejudice you against me, for effect. I said, 'Mr. Kennedy, will you make an affidavit to that effect,' that I may publish it in the afternoon papers?" He said it was unnecessary as he would be the first witness called on Thursday evening, when he would refute the whole statement of Mr. Shields. On last Thursday evening Mr. Kennedy denied Mr. Shields' statement, and testified to this third statement viz: He said 'I did not state to Mr. Shields that I was afraid that Mr. Green would carry away from the office these books or papers, but I did state to him that I was afraid that Mr. Green might accidentally or otherwise overset the lamp and cause the office to be burnt.' The word 'otherwise' implies the grave charge of arson, and 'accidentally,' Judge, implies that of intoxication. A claim for perfunctiry in which, between Kennedy and myself, could be settled fairly by the tossing of a copper, as to proficiency or frequency. He accuses me of black mailing. Blackmail is money paid to avoid exposure. Mr. Kennedy further testified that a certain conversation of mine with him, was taken down by witnesses of his in writing, for the reason he said, that I was a dangerous man. Anderson at the reservoir had discovered me in the act of blackmailing Mr. Howard and another man; he had hastened into town and informed him, and he, Kennedy, was afraid I would attempt the same on him." Mr. Howard is not the man to be easily frightened, and nothing will arouse him more quickly than attempted coercion, I will here state that

I HAVE BORROWED MONEY

from Howard & Son, and that they now hold my note for $200 given in March 1873, but no coercion was used in obtaining it. Mr. Kennedy was fearful I would blackmail him and further adds that I did. I again quote from his statement his second falsehood. He (Green) came to my house on the day the Water Committee met in the reservoirs. He told me that Wm. C. McCarthy had told him that he would follow me to the grave; that he would ruin Mr. McClellan's character. He got a small amount of money from me, and said I can well afford to give it to him, as Mr. McCarthy would give him $250 to swear his way." I swear before Almighty God, that no conversation like this or of a similar nature was had at the time of my visit at his house or at any other time or place. That Mr. McCarthy's name was not mentioned during my call, and Kennedy cannot look me in the face and say it is trde unless he is goaded on by desperation. On this day, July 25, as the request of Mr. Kennedy, I took his horse and carriage and conveyed Mr. Shannon, a reporter on the *Telegraph*, to report the transactions of the sub-committee. In the evening I called at his house to tell him his horse was returned, &c. Our conversation was confined mostly to the alleged error made by Mr. Shields on the division embankment, also as to his qualifications. He told me that Shields was not his choice as Assistant Engineer."

MOVED TO STRIKE OUT.

Mr. Thompson now interrupted and moved that all the preceding testimony be stricken out, and the committee refuse to hear any further of the same kind, as it contained no facts, only assertions, which he didn't think was the business of the committee.

The resolution of the Water Committee relative to the duty of the committee to examine only estimates on the reservoirs was read.

Mr. Anderson said that if all irrelevant testimony was to be stricken out a great deal of Mr. Kennedy's of the former night would have to be stricken out also.

The motion of Mr. Thompson was not carried, Messrs. Harrison and Thompson voting "aye," and Messrs. Anderson and Brown "no."

Mr. Green then continued his reading: It has been insisted by a number of gentlemen that I had no authority to make out my estimates in the manner I did. My power emanated from Mr. Kennedy as Chief Engineer. I very seldom acted on my own responsibility when I could obtain his opinion. He accused me of unearthing

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

which is the authority on which the allowance of material without deducting excavation price was based.

August 26, 1873.

W. H. Keinnedy, Esq., Chief Engineer:

SIR:—At a meeting held this morning you was directed to allow the contractor of the reservoirs the price for soiling and puddling stipulated in their respective proposals, without making any deductions on account of excavation.

Respectfully,

JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

On the first of May, 1874, the following quantities, on which the contract specifies the price of excavation should be deducted, had been estimated: 14,000 cubic yards soiling at 30 cents, equal $4,200; 6,428 cubic yards puddle at 30 cents, equal $1927.80; total $6,127.80. This is as far as an engineer goes in this letter. 2195 yards broken stone are reported, on which 1,300 yards had been paid for at 50 cents per cubic yard for excavation equal $600. 8,000 cubic yards of sand for which excavation never had been paid at 30 cents, or equal $2,400; making a total paid the contractor for the estimation of rock and sand of $3,000, which is not specified in this letter on a total of $9,127 89 in all items and these amounts are above approximation to the amount of money paid to the contractor for taking out useful material to him, and does not include their intrinsic value. Does this not look like

BLACKMAILING THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH

out of at least $3,000? and this on Hiland avenue reservoir alone, and only up to May 1st, 1874. I will now adhere strictly to the contract. 14,000 cubic yards soiling are es imated. May 1st, 1874, being two-thirds more than the contract calls for, 18 inches being put on the slopes instead of six inches. Two thirds of 14,000 equals 9,334 cubic yards, which, at 30 cents, equals $7,467.20, plus the remainder, 4,666 cubic yards, multiplied by 30 cents, excavation price to be deducted, equals $1,399 80, making a total net gain to the contractor of $8,867. 6,426 cubic yards of puddle at 30 cents, contract price, not deducted as called for by the contract, equals $1,927 80; say 1,200 cubic yards of broken stone, for which were paid the contractor $2 00 per yard, less cost in putting in *spoil bank* 50 cents, breaking 40 cents and putting in place on slopes 30 cents, equal $1.20, leaving a net gain of 80 cents on each cubic yard to the contractor, as this is the property of the city, $960. 8,000 cubic yards of sand, at $1.50 per yard, or 6 cents per bushel, less cost of excavating 30 cents, leaving a net gain to the contractor of $1 20, equal to $9,600, making a grand total of $21,354, and this for Hiland avenue reservoir alone and only up to May 1st, 1874. Undoubtedly McClelland can make as fair a statement on Brilliant Hill reservoir. What will the sum total then be?

I ask any business man in this community, whether he will, in his daily rounds of business, voluntarily

PUT IN ANY MAN'S POCKET

from $3,000 to $21,000 or double that amount, if Brilliant Hill reservoir pans out as well, without being compensated therefor? Is there anything that savors of blackmailing in this?

Mr. Brown—Did you know of this going on when you made your monthly estimates?

Mr. Green—Yes, sir, my authority was the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Brown—Did you acquaint Mr. Kennedy of these estimates?

Mr. Green—I misunderstood you at first. I did not know that they were over-estimates at the time. I submitted the report of the measurements to Kennedy. I had nothing to do with deducting from the estimates what the contract provided to be deducted.

Mr. Harrison—Mr. Green is referring to the departures from the contract.

Mr. Brown—I know that, but these amounts should have been deducted from the monthly estimates.

Mr. Green, resuming—Mr. Kennedy stated to me that our relations had not been of a friendly nature, and that he had no confidence in me. I will here state in illustration of a lack of confidence that I have not seen the inside of one of the

BRILLIANT HILL RESERVOIR ESTIMATE

in a year. That I was kept in total ignorance as to the amount of stone delivered at Haight's run, and charged to that reservoir; that on one occasion I made an inquiry of McClelland as to the amount of stone delivered and charged. I was told to mind my own business and he would mind his. Subsequently in a fit of passion, McClelland acknowledged to me that Kennedy wished me to be kept in ignorance of the matter. It was not until Col. Roberts' investigation that I was aware, that $5 per yard was being allowed on stone to be laid in Hiland avenue reservoir, but paid for in Brilliant Hill estimates. During the latter part of the winter, Mr. Kennedy came to my office at the reservoir, and under some excitement told me he was about to resign his position, and before doing so wished to know how my matters stood and if I had made out a statement that would balance my work. My estimates were made out for that current month, and at his request I changed the quantities in rock to conform with his wish, as he and McClelland had figured it. The amount was in the neighborhood of 2,000 yards.

MR KENNEDY BURNED

my estimate first made, remarking, that it would avoid confusion, and suggested to me to put the original map away, for the reason that it did not agree with my estimate. McClelland and he left the room shortly thereafter. McClelland came back and suggested that I make a drawing of this map and increase my cuts one foot at each station, which would give an amount of rock needed, and make my estimates and this new map conform. I did so. Made part of the figures myself and one of my assistants the rest. Shortly afterwards I burned this drawing and kept the original in town for while and finally took it back again. My impression until recently was that it was left at the works with other papers. The actual conversation that occurred I do not now remember, but this I do remember, that this map was to be put out of sight and a new one substituted with the original elevations increased so as to show about 2,000 yards more rock. The measurements shown on this map and the different months work are correct to the best of my knowledge. I submitted each month to Mr. Kennedy a statement of my work and all over estimates, that I made, as will be seen by the estimate books, presented to your notice by Mr. Shields. Here let me say, that in the conclusion of Col. Roberts' report Mr. Kennedy told me that if I had

SUPPRESSED THIS BOOK

and not volunteered the information I did, I would have gotten off much easier. Mr. Shields came in the week about the 4th of July last, and in a conversation with him he told me he was to take general charge of the work. I asked Mr. Kennedy, in the presence of Mr. McClelland, if I was to give up the charge of Hiland avenue reservoir to Mr. Shields. He replied no, that I was to have charge as usual. Shortly afterwards Mr. Shields said there were broken stone on Brilliant Hill reservoir that he should never estimate on, they being of an inferior quality. I repeated this conversation to McClelland when he told me that Kennedy had told if Shields interfered with Brilliant Hill, he would soon put him on Herron's Hill reservoir where he

COULD NOT BE SO OFFICIOUS.

This same conversation was repeated to me shortly afterwards by a member of the Water Committee, as having been told him by Kennedy, and in almost the identical language. I don't wish to name the member of the committee, is. Mr. Kennedy never told me to give Mr. Shields any information in regard to points and data on the work, but I did hear Mr. McClelland tell one or more of the assistants to give him any information. The names of those assistants are Emil Loew and Albert Edwards.

NOTHING BUT ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Green then privately said that Mr. Kennedy's testimony last week was nothing but allegations. I wanted to show that up to last Thursday evening, to all outward appearances, there existed the most cordial relations between myself and Mr. Kennedy. But you suppressed that portion of my written testimony, and I think it an injustice to me when you allowed Mr. Kennedy to make all kinds of charges against me. Mr. Kennedy proposed to me before the last investigation to assist in remeasuring the work done. If he knew I was guilty of all that he charged me with, why does he propose to the Water Committee to point out and suppose it be position to re measure the work done? Is he not then a party to the crimes which he charges me with?

On motion the committee adjourned until Wednesday evening next for the purpose of cross examining Mr. Green.

The Howard-Lowry Investigation.

The Committee of Councils appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Contractor Howard against Mechanical Engineer J. L. Lowry, of the new water works, met last evening in the office of the city clerk. The members present were Messrs. Negley, Glass, Seibert and Rowswell. Mr. E S. Morrow officiated as clerk.

After the committee had been called to order by Mr. Negley the clerk read the written charges made by Mr. Howard, which were presented to Councils on the 27th of June last, and which have already been published in the GAZETTE.

Mr. Howard said that he had made the charges in good faith, believing them to be true, and did not wish to take any advantage of Mr. Lowry, but wished only a fair investigation.

Mr. Lowry—Don't be afraid, take all the advantage you can get.

Mr. Howard, continuing, stated that he wished an open investigation, and that after the matter had been sifted, if the committee found that Mr. Lowry guiltless of the charges preferred against him no one would be quicker to extend the hand of congratulation than him. In regard to the employment of attorneys by Mr. Lowry, the speaker objected, and said that he would like the committee to rule them out. He also desired the appointment of a competent corps of engineers, either from the service of the city or elsewhere, to measure, in company with himself and Mr. Lowry, the work that has been done on the foundations.

MR. LOWRY OBJECTS.

Considerable discussion was indulged in before the committee got down to work. Mr. Lowry objected to the appointment made by Mr. Howard, that the work on the foundations should be measured before taking testimony. He said that Mr. Howard had went on the street within a few days and endeavored to induce a man to attack him in a tax-payers' meeting, saying that Councils would not do him justice. Mr. Lowry said he was not at all opposed to the measurement of his work, and claimed that he would be able to prove that Mr. Howard himself is the interested party.

As proof of the fact that Mr. Lowry wanted his work measured, Mr. Howard read a report of an interview with Mr. Lowry. Considerable cross firing was indulged in between the prosecutor and defendant without any good results.

Mr. Seibert—Mr. Howard do you bring these charges as an interested party or as a citizen?

Mr. Howard—I preferred the charges as a citizen and as such presented them to Councils.

THE CHARGES CONDENSED.

Mr. Howard offered the following amendments to his written charges, which were accepted by the committee:

"The following are some of the charges which I propose to investigate against J. L. Lowry:"

"1st—His statements about the progress of the work under his charge are unreliable and calculated to mislead and deceive the committee and the people.

"2nd—The work done is not in accordance with the specifications under which the work was let and is much inferior thereto."

"3d.—The work costs much more than work of the same kind would cost, done by contract in strict accordance with the specifications, and very largely more than represented by Mr. Lowry."

"4th.—There is not as much masonry laid as represented by Lowry, and more especially of that kind denominated first-class or cut stone masonry."

EVIDENCE UNDER OATH.

Mr. Howard being sworn made his statement as follows:

Mr. Lowry states that on the 1st of February, 1874, he had 1,800 perches of masonry laid in the foundations, which I dispute. The masonry there will not make that much. There were four cross walls below the two courses intended for foundations, and which are about thirty feet long and fourteen feet wide, and 8 feet, not exceeding five feet high. In addition to the above, there was about one course of masonry about 67 feet wide, 120 feet long and 2½ feet thick. That is about the amount of masonry that was laid on the 1st of January, and it will not exceed 1,500 perches. That is my testimony on the subject of the first charge. I do not know whether estimates were drawn on 1,800 perches reported by Mr. Lowry, but do not know what that amount would be reported as laid unless it was for the purpose of making estimates. I say emphatically and positively that there never was any stone cut at the quarries, except that at White & Lacock's and they are there yet—1,550 perches, of which Mr. Douglass quarried 1,250 perches. The report of Mr. Lowry says that 4,600 perches have been cut, but I alleged that only 1,550 have been cut at any of the quarries. I cannot account for the discrepancy of 3,100 perches. None of the stone ready for delivery, as stated in the report of Mr. Lowry, were at Coyle's quarry on the 1st of January, or the 1st of June. There has been no stone brought from White Rock Quarry. The rubble stone came from Coils' and Shade's quarries. According to Mr. Lowry's statement it cost 80 cents a perch. I will contract to deliver all the stone of that character that is wanted at the foundations for $1.75 per perch. Add the freight to the amount of 80 80 per perch and it will increase the cost to about $10.50. I think the work could be done by contract at an average of a perch for laying all kinds of stone. Mr. Lowry's average is $27.15. I am a civil engineer of thirty years experience and know what I am talking about. I claim that my calculations are nearer the actual amount of stone cut and laid than is the statement of Mr. Lowry, but the only way it can be proved is by a measurement of the work. Mr. Lowry paid higher wages to the men in his employ that I did, and should have got more work out of them. For laborers he paid $1.75 per day and I paid $1.50.

Mr. Lowry—The Water Committee fixes the pay of the men under my charge, and I have nothing to do with the question of wages.

THE WORK TO BE MEASURED.

Mr. Howard further dilated at length upon the charges he had preferred, and claimed that a fair investigation would prove the truth of them. When he was through Mr. Seibert offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be requested to make a measurement of the amounts of different kinds of masonry put in the Water Works foundations up to this date, and present the same to this committee with as little delay as possible.

The resolution was adopted, and the committee adjourned until Wednesday evening.

Information Wanted

of "John Doe" who strayed from his home a few days ago to examine the fresh and extensive assortment of boots, shoes and gaiters received at 129 Federal street, Allegheny, by Mr. R. Taggart, who is selling his goods so low that hundreds are now supplying themselves with all the boots and shoes necessary for their families for the coming winter. Buy at 129 and save money.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second Street. tf ALEXANDER CASKEY.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....A telegram received yesterday from Sam Collyer at Baltimore says that Barney Aaron decided against him, and it is to be inferred that the stakes go to Edwards.

....A man by the name of Menninger, who was driving a two horse wagon for Koehling & Co., had all the toes of one foot cut off yesterday by the wheels of the vehicle passing over them.

....The alarm of fire yesterday forenoon from box 35 was caused by a slight combustion on the roof of a dwelling at No. 28 Congress street. The flames were extinguished with a few buckets of water.

....A complaint was made before Alderman O'Donnell by Mrs. Petis, against Elizabeth Wells, whom she stated had threatened her life. The defendant was ordered to jail, but escaped from the officer *en route* thereto.

....It is said they have "gentlemen police" on Mt. Washington. They make their rounds with "slippers" on their feet, and call upon the Alderman on business with the same delicate covering on their "kicking appendages."

....John Smith and Arthur Rodgers, who are charged with purchasing unstamped cigars from Harrison Taylor, gave bail yesterday in the sum of $1,000 each, before United States Commissioner Gamble, for a hearing on Monday next.

....On Saturday evening a gentleman and his little daughter were riding along Carson street on the south side, and just before they reached the suspension bridge the buggy was upset, inflicting slight injuries on its occupants.

....On Friday evening last, the dress making establishment of Mrs. White was entered while she was at supper and $4.60 abstracted from the money drawer. The policeman on that beat was also satisfying the cravings of the "inner man," so the thieves had it all their own way.

....A horse attached to the grocery wagon of Messrs. Vogel & Negraw ran down Third avenue yesterday afternoon as far as Wood street, where the "rig" was brought to a sudden stop by coming in contact with another vehicle. Beyond a fair scratching on the nose the horse escaped unhurt.

....A fight occurred on Sunday night at the corner of Eighteenth and Marion street, on the south side, between two men, but, as no arrests were made, the names of the parties could not be learned. Considerable blood was spilt, "as it was to be seen on the pavement yesterday afternoon where the battle had taken place.

....Louis Snyder, a man about thirty years of age, was found dead in bed at the residence of his mother in Wheeling, last Saturday morning. He had been complaining of not being well the day before, and took an emetic in the evening, but an examination of the contents of his stomach showed no evidences of poison. The jury rendered a verdict of death from unknown causes.

....Yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, proceedings were instituted by N. W. Shafer against J. J. McCormick, Wm. Rogers and Thomas Rogers, to recover damages for an alleged forcible entry. The plaintiff states that the defendants took out earth, clay and stone and gravel from a tract of land in Kilbuck township, owned by the plaintiff, without his consent and against his will.

....It appears that the information on which the item in yesterday's GAZETTE relative to the strike of the hands employed on the reservoirs of the new water works was based, was incorrect. On Saturday last Mr. Howard paid his men up to July 1st, and next Saturday he proposes to have all over estimates, if any, and accounts finanecial matters out up to the 1st of August.

....Wm. Ward, Geo. Schaffer, Jr., Charles Evans, Jr., and two other boys were robbed on Sunday night of about one dollar and fifty cents in money, and Evans lost a new hat. The boys were back in the vicinity of the railroad bridge, on the Monongahela, when a party of twelve started out on the Pittsburgh side in a skiff and on reaching the lads demanded their money, which they were compelled to surrender. The assaulted party are determined to have revenge, and are after their assailants.

....The following sums have been paid in at the Union National Bank for the relief of the sufferers: J. W. Houston, $15 Leo. Reed, $5; employes of J. Horne & Co.'s retail stores, $20; Chas. J. Clarke, $200; Lloyd & Black, $100; Sabbath School Enon Presbyterian Church, $5.10; E. H. Pease, $10; employes Union Depot Hotel, $100; cash $5; Mrs. James Dupay, Carson City, Nevada, $10; Zion Reform Church, East Liberty, $9; S. S. Ward, Pittsburgh, Collecting Committee, $33 Previously reported, $6,119.34. Total $6,621 34.

....A committee, consisting of Mesdames Hill and Day, waited on the Acting Mayor yesterday afternoon and demanded protection from the police on Sunday evenings would engage in holding a temperance meeting at the old market-house in the Ninth ward last night. They stated that for the last few weeks they had been unable to conduct their exercises without disturbance, and thought it was time for the authorities to take the necessary steps to preserve the peace. His Honor promised to furnish the necessary police force to allow them to conduct their meeting without being molested.

PERSONAL.

***R. B Bailey Superintendent of the Muskingum Valley Railroad, is at the Union Depot Hotel.

***Sheriff Hare, Mayor Fleming and S. H. Geyer, Esq., left last evening for Brigantine Beach.

***Mr. T. W. Briggs, a prominent coal merchant, died of dropsy of the heart on Saturday evening at his residence in Baldwin township. He was fifty-eight years of age.

***Among the arrivals at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday were W. W. Dunvin, H. L. Bowman, Thomas S. Preston, Charles Dieson, John W. Lynch and A. V. Marlen, Philadelphia; H. L. Trask, Marathon; Gen. C. P. Markle, Mill Grove; John Morgan, Washington; R. R. Wright, Mercer; T. C. Wilson, Clarion; James M. Lansing, Parkers; John M. Murfree, Bellaire; Albert Ritter and George M. Nultes, Reading; and N. P. Lawrence, Johnstown.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities.

THOMAS FOWERS was committed by Alderman Thomas to answer to a charge of larceny.

JOHN SMITH was committed by Alderman McMasters forty-eight hours, for alleged stealing of a coat.

FRED FRAER was committed by Alderman Joseph Butler to await a hearing on a charge of larceny by bailee.

JOHN ATKINSON was committed by Alderman Thomas to await a hearing, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery.

FRANK ELDER AND JAMES LUCAS were committed by Alderman McMasters, to answer to a charge of entering a house to commit a felony.

JOHN CALLAGHAN was committed by Alderman Thomas to await a hearing on two charges —aggravated assault and battery and surety of the peace.

AN information was lodged against Isaac M. Keigen, before Alderman William Shora, charging him with selling liquor on Sunday. A warrant was issued.

JANE MCMURRY made information before Alderman Logan against her husband, John McMurry, charging him with surety of the peace. A warrant was issued.

AN information was lodged against George Rour by Henry Goshwerdner, before Alderman Krunlen, charging him with false personation. The defendant was committed to jail to await a hearing.

MARY A. FORD made information against Ella Ebbert, before Alderman Butler, charging her with maintaining a bawdy house. The defendant was held to bail in the sum of $300, which she secured.

JOHN C. NICHOLS, alias "Curly Jack," alias "John Matthews," was arrested yesterday and brought before Alderman Joseph Butler, to answer to a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. He was committed to await a hearing.

WAS IT FOUL PLAY!

A Father and Son in Jail to Await a Hearing on a Charge of Murder.

About three weeks ago it will be remembered that Mrs. Mary Boettger was found suspended to the rail of a fence with her apron string around her neck in Baldwin township, about fourteen miles from this city. When discovered she was dead, and an inquest was held on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide. It appears that since her burial there has been considerable talk in the neighborhood about the matter, and so strong was the belief that there had been foul play that an information was made against the husband, Henry Boettger, and his son before Alderman Suter, of the South Side, and the parties being arrested on Saturday evening were committed for a hearing.

It appears that Boettger was a widow, with one grown up son, and that he married this unfortunate woman about eighteen months ago. It is said the marriage was an unhappy one, that family difficulties were not unfrequent. Mrs. Boettger's maiden name was Reuling, and she resided in the Third ward, Allegheny. A further hearing in the case will be had on to-morrow, when it is thought new developments will be made. Messrs. Marshall and Patterson have been retained by the defendants.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Obtaining Goods Under Alleged False Pretenses.

Last evening an information was lodged against a man who claimed to be the son of N. J. Bickley, by the latter gentleman before the Acting Mayor charging, him with obtaining goods under false pretenses.

The alleged offender had visited the firm of Morgan stern & Co.'s and procured $18 00 worth of goods furnishing goods—the house of Heimbergerr & Logan and procured $6 00 worth of hats, and $9 00 in money—the clothing house of Uding & Follansbee and bought a suit of clothes—the jewelry store of Stevenson's Sons, on Market s treet, and purchased a watch also the jewelry store of George Crawford, on Fifth avenue, and secured a watch and ring. In addition to the above bills, there are accounts amounting to $50 00, which, it is stated, he contracted—all upon the representations made by him. Officer Paisley arrested him on Fifth avenue last evening and he was lodged in the Central Station to await a hearing. He refuses to give his name.

KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1872.

Epping, Carpenter & Co.:

Our experience within the last ten years teaches us that your Fly-Wheel Pump is one of the best Pumps now in use.

LIVINGSTON BROS.

Crystal Oil Works.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS.

An Important Bill in Equity Relative to the Conveyance of Certain Real Estate—Grave Charges Made.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, a bill in equity was filed by Messrs. Lutton and McGill on behalf of Christiana Linheart, widow of Christopher Linheart, deceased, Wilbert T. Richardson, a minor aged fifteen years, by his guardians, James Richardson, Joseph S. Johnson and Sarah E Johnson, his wife, formerly Sarah E. Linheart, against Julia Ann McGuirk, formerly Julia Ann Semple, formerly Julia Ann Linheart, and Peter M. McGuirk, her husband, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Coal Company. In 1870 Christopher Linheart was the owner of some fifty-nine acres of land in Wilkins township, and remained in possession of it until December 3d of that year when he conveyed it to Julia Ann Semple. The defendant, as averred in the bill, is the daughter of Christopher and Anna Linheart, and anterior to the making and delivery of the deed, she repudiated all parental jurisdiction and abandoned the house and home of her father, and contrary to his wish and advice intermarried with one Semple. She subsequently intermarried with Peter M. McGuirk. In this it will be alleged, influenced and persuaded her to procure from her father and mother the deed, in a most fraudulent manner. The father was ignorant and uneducated, unable to read or write, and subject to the infirmity of drunkenness. When under the influence of liquor, which, when offered him he was unable to resist, he was childish, and incapable of doing any business correctly, and in fact was irresponsible. It is alleged that McGuirk kept him under the influence of liquor, and by specious promises, threats and intimidations, allowing him no intercourse with members of his family, procured the signatures of himself and wife, who was an illiterate and ignorant woman, to the deed. In June, 1871, the defendants sold the coal underlying the property, to the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Coal Company, who, it is maintained, were not innocent purchasers, but were aware of the circumstances under which the deed was obtained. The Company pa